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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1850.

[SIXPENCE.

THE NEW ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOPS.

WHILE the Roman Catholics of this country were a suffering and oppressed body—when they were shut out from any of the ordinary rights and privileges of citizenship, on account of their religious belief—the sympathy and support of the people generally were cordially given to them. Their efforts to free themselves from oppression—to raise themselves to that same level of toleration and of civil right where all other sects were permitted to stand as brothers and fellow-subjects—were viewed with approbation by the friends of rational freedom; and their ultimate success was considered a triumph of common-sense, no less than of justice. The Roman Catholics, however, seem to have misunderstood the English people in this matter—if we may judge from the impudent nomination just made by the Pope, and by the complacent glorification of Cardinal Wiseman (the *soi-disant* Archbishop of Westminster) in his pastoral letter, which was read in the Roman Catholic churches of this metropolis on Sunday last. Mistaking the sympathies of the English nation in the great cause of religious liberty for a fellow-feeling with Popery, and exaggerating the importance of the recent retrogressions and backslidings of a few Protestant clergymen, the Pope and his advisers seem to have imagined that the time had come when they might act on the aggressive in England, and revive the antiquated claims of the Papacy. We may account for the folly of the Pope—an alien to this country, and only receiving his information at second-hand; but the folly of Cardinal Wiseman, in so misinterpreting or ignoring the spirit of the English people, and in leading the Pope into the false position in which he has placed himself, almost surpasses belief. The nomination of Cardinal Wiseman—or St. Pudentia, or Impudentia—is a direct insult to the Sovereign, the Parliament, and the people of this country. We have but to put a parallel case to the Roman Catholics themselves, to see how they would interpret it. Take, for instance, that of the Emperor of Russia, who is the head of the Greek Church, and both Emperor and Pope in his own dominions. Supposing that, because there are a few English as well as Russian Protestants in St. Petersburg, the Queen of Great Britain, without asking the consent of the Emperor of Russia, were to send out the Rev. Hugh McNeill, or to appoint a resident Russian to the office of Protestant Bishop of St. Petersburg, and to invest him with spiritual authority over St. Petersburg and the adjoining districts and countries of



DR. WISEMAN, APPOINTED BY THE POPE CARDINAL ARCHBISHOP OF WESTMINSTER.

Russia, what would the world say of the attempt? What would the Roman Catholics themselves say of it? They would say, no doubt, that it was either a piece of gross stupidity and infatuation, or a premeditated, direct, and most offensive insult to an inde-

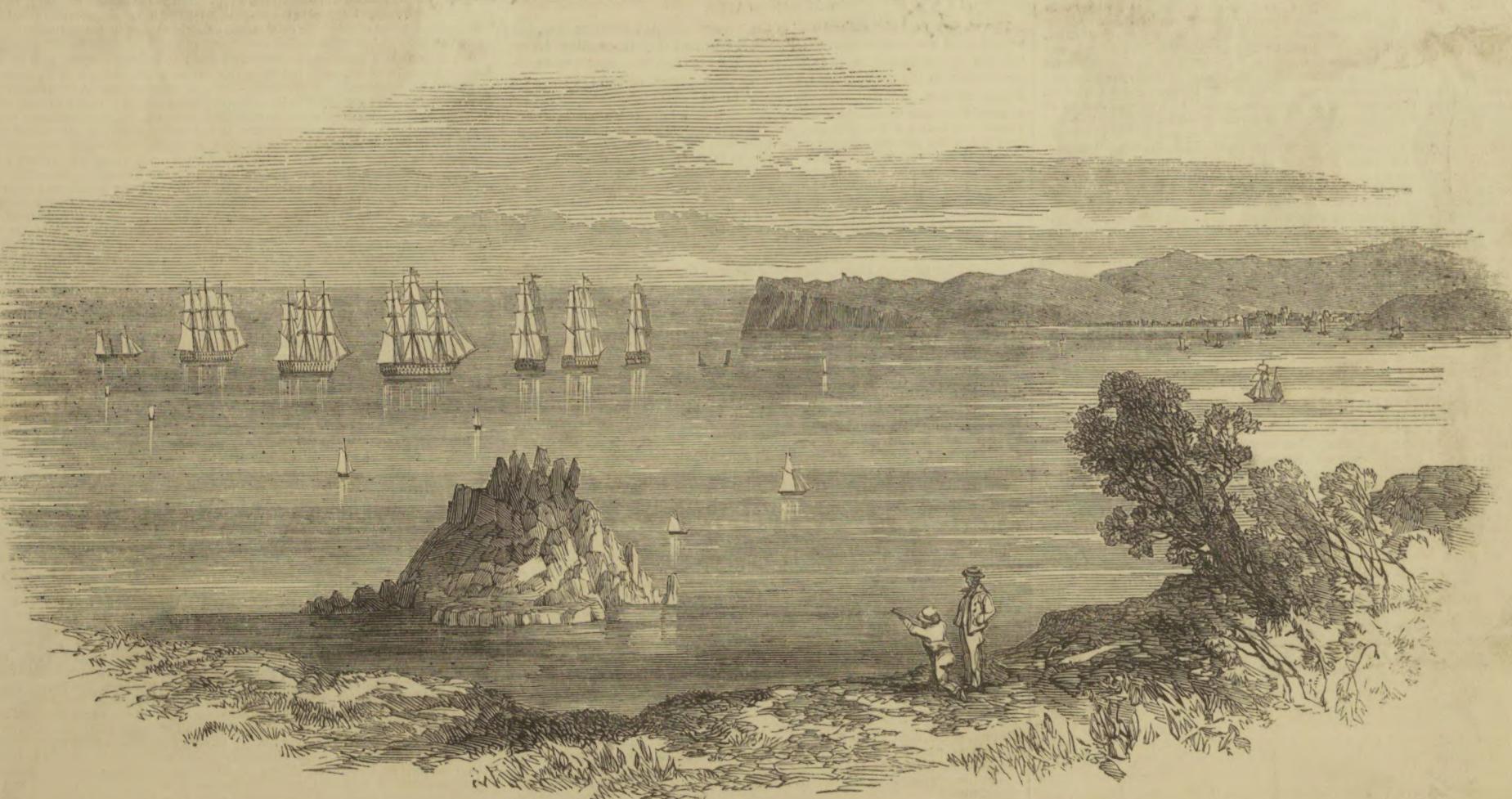
pendent Sovereign. And they would say rightly. And so the English people say at the present moment of the Pope's nomination of Dr. Wiseman to the Metropolitan See of Westminster, and of Dr. Wiseman's Charge to the Catholic Clergy on Sunday last.

The address of the Protestant clergy of the diocese, which has been presented to the Bishop of London, was called for by the circumstances, and is a temperate, dignified, and very able statement of the law which the Pope has invaded; and the reply of the Bishop of London is no less worthy of the occasion. The Pope will soon find, that, in this, as in other matters, he has committed a mistake. He is an amiable, but by no means a sagacious, person; and his amiability, which has led him into so many errors and misfortunes as a temporal Sovereign, bids fair to lead him into similar blunders as the spiritual head of a Church. No other man in the world could have done Roman Catholicism such a disservice in England, as he has by his last assumption of power in the diocese of London. At the same time, without by any means intending it, or dreaming of it, he has done Protestantism a service. Many a waverer, inclined to go astray in the flowery paths that lead to the pitfalls of Puseyism or to the precipices of Romanism, will stop in his career, and go back in safety to the quiet folds of the Church. The progress of schism will receive a check, and the Protestant spirit of England and Scotland will be strengthened. In the meantime, as the Roman Catholics are not satisfied with their former position—within the law—it is to be hoped that the proper legal authorities will shew the new Cardinal that he has stepped beyond it—that he may be a Cardinal, if he likes, but not Archbishop of Westminster, without suffering the consequences.

In all questions affecting their civil rights, the Roman Catholics have found a support for which they ought to have been thankful. In questions affecting the supremacy of the Sovereign of these realms, and the assumption of a foreign Potentate to confer titles and dignities without her consent, they will find no support, but will discover, ere long, if they have not discovered it already, that the public feeling and opinion are decidedly against them.

CARDINAL WISEMAN.

THE public have not yet recovered from the astonishment caused ten days ago, by the announcement that his Holiness the Pope had parcelled out England into one Archbishopric and twelve Bishoprics. There being an established National Church, of which her Majesty is the supreme head, having its basis in



FRENCH FLEET IN TORBAY.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

our parishes, they cannot comprehend how another Church can be established with an Archbishop and Bishops, and resting, too, on parochial divisions, by a foreign priest, who, it has been declared over and over again, "neither hath nor ought to have any dominion whatever in the realm of England." Nor is the astonishment lessened by the reasons assigned for this exercise of the authority of the Pope over our country, or by the manner in which his Archbishop and Bishops have begun their career.

His Holiness, in his "Letters Apostolic," issued, as we are told, "on the twenty-ninth day of last month, on the Feast of the Archangel St. Michael, Prince of the Heavenly Host, under the Fisherman's Ring," after recounting at great length what his predecessors had done for the benefit of the English, proceeds to say—"In the plenitude of our apostolic power we have resolved and do hereby decree the re-establishment in the kingdom of England, and according to the common laws of the Church, of a hierarchy of bishops deriving their titles from their own sees, which we constitute by the present letter in the various apostolic districts." On reading such language it is impossible not to recollect that his Holiness, in former times, parcelled out the whole continent of America in much the same way, and it is naturally concluded that all England is to be replaced under the authority of the Pope. Some of the Catholics, referring to statistics that have been got up for party or sectarian purposes, dwell on the number of people who are said to be unacquainted with Christianity in our towns, and they say the act of his Holiness is a work of mercy and love, necessary to bring Christianity home to the English. These are the insulting sort of reasons assigned for this extraordinary exertion of the Papal power.

The Archbishop of Westminster, Cardinal Wiseman, has commenced his career by writing from "out of the Flaminian gate of Rome," on the 7th ult., a pastoral letter to the subjects he has been appointed to preside over, which was last Sunday read in all the Roman Catholic churches and chapels of the Archdiocese of Westminster. In this pastoral letter, his Eminence, after referring to his recent appointment to the Archiepiscopal See of Westminster, with which he combined the administration of the Episcopal See of Southwark, goes on to say, using the Royal style, "we govern (till the Pope appoints otherwise), and shall continue to govern the counties of Middlesex, Hertford, and Essex, as ordinary thereof; and those of Surrey, Sussex, Kent, Berks, and Hants, with the lands thereof, as administrator, with ordinary jurisdiction." Both the Pope and the Cardinal, therefore, are quite resolved to establish in the face of the world a dominion over the land of England. Had they contemplated a mere spiritual arrangement, as has been said, they would have used, instead of this language referring to territory, such a phrase as "Catholics in the several districts who acknowledge the authority of his Holiness"; but that would not have served the ambitious purpose of the Romish priesthood. They have, however, overshot the mark, and by using language which reminds us of the time when they claimed England as the patrimony of the Holy See, they have turned astonishment into disdain and anger. The clergy of the Established Church are directly attacked. Their exertions are treated as worthless; the validity of their ordination denied; and a spiritual jurisdiction for the Pope claimed over the whole realm. Whether suggested by the dissensions in the Church and the increase of the Roman Catholics, or by any other cause, the object is to familiarise the people with the power of the Pope, and prepare the way for re-establishing amongst us the Romish religion in all its ancient splendour.

The person who has most exerted himself to procure this re-assertion of the Papal authority, and has already reaped the largest profit from it, is his Eminence Cardinal Wiseman, the Archbishop of Westminster, recently elevated to these high dignities. Next to him are the bishops who have changed the titles and dignities of "Pope's Vicars" for those of full bishops, with territorial distinctions and higher authority over all the Roman Catholics, and over all the trust and other property within their jurisdiction.

It is pleaded that the Pope has divested himself of power which he has conferred on these bishops; but they have been elevated without his being depressed. The officers of the army are raised a degree higher, but the whole army is still under the absolute control of the same commander. He has assumed a new and larger power—not shared what he before possessed amongst subordinates. It is pleaded, too, that the change has long been desired by the English Catholics; but this only means desired by the priesthood, for no lay Catholic could propose an alteration in the spiritual jurisdiction of his infallible superiors. The Romish priesthood, too, of the English Catholic Church are the parties most gratified by the change, and they can now take as high a rank in the spiritual hierarchy as their brethren in Ireland, or as the clergy of the Established Church in England. They are no longer bishops in *partibus*, but bishops with territorial jurisdiction. The English Roman Catholic Church is placed "amongst the four Churches which, normally constituted, form the splendid aggregate of Catholic communion." Accordingly, Bishop Ullathorne has been "enthroned" at Birmingham; and his Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop has announced the commencement of his Archiepiscopate by a lordly missive addressed to all the Roman Catholics of the eight counties he governs.

The Cardinal has attained, for the present at least, the height of his ambition. How soon the Papacy may be vacant, it is impossible to foresee; nor are we aware that his Eminence immediately aspires to that, but the choice of the conclave, if it seek a vigorous Pope, may yet place the tiara on his head. Cardinal Wiseman is now in his 49th year, having been born, as we are informed by a Correspondent, to whom we are indebted for a memoir of the Cardinal, at Seville, on August 2, 1802. He is descended from an Irish family, long settled in Spain. At an early age he was brought to England, and sent for his education to St. Cuthbert's Catholic college, at Ushaw, near Durham. From thence, having gone through the "humanities" with success, he was removed to the English college at Rome, where he distinguished himself by an extraordinary attachment to learning. At the age of eighteen, he published in Latin a work on the Oriental languages; and he bore off the gold medal at every competition of the colleges of Rome. His merit recommended him to his superiors; he obtained several honours, was ordained a Priest, and dubbed a Doctor of Divinity. He was a Professor, for a number of years, in the Roman University; and then Rector of the English college where he had achieved his earliest success.

The Cardinal came first to England after he had reached manhood in 1835; and in the winter of that year delivered a series of lectures on the Sundays in Advent. From the moment of his arrival he attracted attention, and soon became a conspicuous teacher and writer on the side of the Catholics. In Lent, 1836, he vindicated, in a course of lectures—delivered at St. Mary's, Moorflelds—the doctrines of the Catholic Church; and gave so much satisfaction to his co-religionists, that they presented him with a gold medal, struck by Mr. Scipio Clint, to express their esteem and gratitude, and commemorate the event. He returned to Rome, and seems to have been instrumental in inducing Pope Gregory XVI. to increase the Vicar Apostolic in England. The number was doubled; and Dr. Wiseman came back as coadjutor to Bishop Walsh, of the Midland district. He was appointed President of St. Mary's College, Oscott, and contributed, by his teaching, his preaching, and his writings, very much to promote the spread of Catholicism in England. He was a contributor to the *Dublin Review*, and the author of some controversial pamphlets. In 1847 he again repaired to Rome on the affairs of the Catholics, and no doubt prepared the way for the present change. It was resolved on in 1848, but delayed by the troubles which then ensued at Rome.

The Cardinal's second visit to Rome led to further preferment. He was made pro-Vicar Apostolic of the London district, in place of Dr. Griffiths, deceased. Subsequently he was appointed coadjutor to Dr. Walsh, translated to London, *cum jure et successionem*; and in 1849, on the death of Dr. Walsh, he became Vicar Apostolic of the London district. To him the Catholic body acknowledges itself indebted for the completion and dedication of the Cathedral in St. George's-fields, described in our journal of July 15, 1848. It seems, however, to regard his last service as the greatest. In August he went again to Rome, "not expecting," as he says, "to return;" but "delighted to be commissioned to come back" clothed in his new dignity. His success in negotiating the re-establishment of the Romish hierarchy amongst us in all its splendour, seems to have gratified his Holiness. In a Consistory held on September 30, Nicolas Wiseman was elected to the dignity of Cardinal, by the title of Saint Pudentiana, and was appointed Archbishop of Westminster. Under the Pope, he is the head of the Roman Catholic Church in England, and a Prince of the Church of Rome.

As a Cardinal, he has sworn temporal as well as spiritual allegiance to the Pope. Whether that will be consistent with his allegiance to the Queen, or whether he hold himself to be an alien not bound to pay her allegiance, we know not; but he is accused of having had removed from the Canon of the Mass that portion of it in which the priest prayed for the Queen. He even caused, it is said, all the missals of his diocese to be changed, in order to expunge the obnoxious passage. That Cardinal Wiseman possesses great abilities and a ready and fascinating eloquence, is evident; but we doubt whether he be over scrupulous, and we are certain that he has all the ambition of the "Romish priests." From his previous success, and his very marked hostility to the English Church, his Holiness could scarcely have nominated a person to the new dignity he has created less acceptable than Cardinal Wiseman to the non-Romish portion of the people. His Holiness has carried out an obnoxious partitioning of England in a most obnoxious manner. No statue is, we believe, violated by the Pope or the Cardinal, but there is an arrogant exercise of Papal power, requiring to be checked by a strong expression of opinion. It is obviously part of a system, for the last papers we have received from the United States mention that the Romish Church there has been similarly extended and elevated. The Bishopric of New York has been converted into an Archibishopric.

Cardinal Wiseman is the seventh English Cardinal—if he can be called English, having been born in Spain, and passed the greater part of his life in Rome—since the Reformation. The other six were Pole, Allen, Howard, York (a son of the Pretender, who was never in England), Weld, and Acton (member of an English family, we believe, long settled in Naples).

THE FRENCH FLEET ON THE BRITISH COAST.

The French fleet, under the command of Vice-Admiral Deschenes, consisting of the *Friedland*, 120, flag-ship of Vice-Admiral; *Valmy*, 112, Rear-Admiral Dubourdieu; *Henri IV.*, 100, Captain De Guedyon; *Jemmapes*, 100, Captain De Varze; *Inflexible*, 90, Captain De Mouzon; *Jena*, 90, Captain Larrien; and the *Caton* (steam sloop), Captain Guesnel, which left Cherbourg on the morning of the 26th for Brest, anchored in Torbay on Monday afternoon, between two and three miles off Meadfoot: they left at 4.30 p.m. on Tuesday, the wind being northerly, and fine. It appears they had been detained at Cherbourg by the weather; and, when ordered to sea, hesitated to take the eastern passage, on account, as they alleged, of shoal water. Their line, as they stretched across the bay and rounded the Berry Head, presented a magnificent spectacle, the vessels being under full sail, the three-deckers having their royals set. None of the officers

or crews landed, and a hospitable invitation from Torre Abbey was declined, as the vessels were under orders to sail. A great number of persons visited the ships, and the bay presented a most animated appearance, the weather being very fine, with a light off-shore breeze.

It was rather a novelty to see a French fleet at anchor on the English coast; and Commander Storey, the inspecting commander of the coast guard at Torquay, it would appear, deemed it his duty to visit the Admiral's ship to discover the reason of their visit. He was informed that stress of weather obliged them to seek shelter under Barry Head; but the wind being at the time due north, and the weather moderate, the gallant commander was determined to watch their movements, and to report them.

The ships are stated to have looked in good order and clean, and handled their canvas tolerably quick on coming to an anchor.

Spithead or Plymouth Sound may, on the next occasion, afford them fine-weather shelter, and give them an opportunity of seeing what is going on there. Had they visited the former place, they would have seen in the harbour, ready for sea, three line-of-battle ships, two of them screws: *Vengeance*, 84; *Blenheim*, 60; and *Hogue*, 60; the two former with advanced complements, which in the course of half an hour might be fitted up; and a steam-frigate, *Retribution*, 22; and a steam-sloop, *Hecate*, 6; besides a powerful reserve of steamers.

Had they visited Plymouth, they would have found there two line-of-battle ships, a 50-gun frigate, and a sloop, all in the Sound: namely, the *Albion*, 90, three-fourths manned; the *Bellerophon*, 78, fully manned; and the *Portland*, 50, fully manned, with a good steam reserve in the harbour.

It is as well to mention our strength at the two ports, to guard against mistakes or misrepresentations.

The French 90-gun ship *Inflexible*, it is said, will be put out of commission at Brest, and her officers and crew turned over to a 120-gun ship just launched—the *Bayard*.

The sketch shows the fleet just under weigh, making for Berry Head. The small island in the foreground is the "Thatcher Rock," and Brixham is shown on the extreme right.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The removal of General d'Hautpoul from the office of Minister of War has not put an end to the unseemly jealousies, bickerings, and disputes which have so long scandalised the friends of order, and which have had their origin in the excessive pretensions and impracticable temper of General Changarnier, the Commander-in-Chief of the army of Paris, who considers that his command invests him with a military jurisdiction separate from, and independent of, the supreme control over the army, which of right belongs to the Minister of War. General Schramm, however, who has succeeded M. d'Hautpoul, has shown that he knows how to maintain the rights and the dignity of his office, and that General Changarnier must in all things regard him as his superior. The point on which the quarrel between MM. Schramm and Changarnier turned was the removal of General Neumayer from the command of the first military division which constitutes the garrison of Paris—a change which Gen. Changarnier resisted as if it were an interference with his rights as Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Department of the Seine. The President of the Republic, it is understood, sided with the views of his new minister, Gen. Schramm, who at first was content to exact from Gen. Changarnier an admission that he would accept as a successor to M. Neumayer whatever officer should be appointed by him (Gen. Schramm) to the post, and a reconciliation was understood in the early part of the week to have been thus patched up between all parties. Subsequently, however, the removal of Gen. Neumayer was definitely decided upon by the Minister of War, on the ground that, on the night succeeding the reconciliation, he had altered the military post at the Tuilleries (General Changarnier's headquarters), substituting the Gendarmerie-Mobile for the ordinary post of National Guards, by order of General Changarnier. This act was regarded as a defiance, and as if an intention existed of resistance to the commands of his superior. It was at all events an act of indiscretion, which, it now appears, did not intimidate the Minister, and which may indorse the National Guard to the General in Chief. Neumayer has accordingly been removed from the command of the 1st to the 15th military division, an official notification of which has appeared in the *Moniteur*; but it is believed that he will not accept that appointment, though it is in some respects a promotion. General Carrelet succeeds him in the command of the division which garrison Paris. Changarnier has been so annoyed by the affair, that he is stated to have declared, on learning its final upshot, he would have immediately tendered his own resignation, if he had not felt that he was morally bound to the National Assembly to remain at his post, unless the President of the Republic should, in the exercise of his constitutional rights, dismiss him. He means to bring the subject before the Legislative Assembly immediately on its re-assembling.

A supplementary credit of 109,300£. has been granted to the Minister of Public Worship to defray the expenses incurred by the appointment of three French Cardinals, of whom mention was made last week.

A number of arrests have been made in the city of Lyons, amounting to from 12 to 15. The *Courrier de Lyons* says it is assured that the papers which have been seized prove the existence of a revolutionary plot, which was to have been put in execution simultaneously in the southern and eastern departments.

Some persons have been arrested in Paris, alleged to have been connected with the conspiracy at Lyons, among whom is an actress engaged at one of the theatres. Others have been arrested at Nismes and Montpellier.

Letters from Algiers announce the most disastrous effects of the cholera, less than one hundred and fifty persons having fallen victims to that disease in two days.

The Municipal Council of Paris has recently directed the taking of a detailed account of the labouring population of that city, with a view to ascertain precisely their number, various occupations, condition (as to daily earnings, locality of residence and of labour, house-room, &c.), and whether migratory or constantly resident in the city. A great part of the materials have already been collected, and are found to be so far complete as to warrant the expectation that the final result will be a closely detailed and tolerably accurate view of the industrial operations—as well as of much of the revolutionary material of the French capital. The inquiry has been conducted, and the digest of the information obtained is being prepared, under the immediate superintendence of M. Horace Say, whose name is a sufficient guarantee for the bestowal of the care and ability due to such a work.

GERMAN STATES.

The whole aspect of "Fatherland" at the present moment menaces war, but wherefore, it would be difficult to tell, unless it be that the long-pending rivalry between Prussia and Austria, to be regarded as the supreme head in all matters relating to the confederation of the German States, is about to receive a bloody solution, as the only one likely to be definitive. The ostensible cause of the present anomalous state of things, is the condition of affairs in Hesse-Cassel. Bavaria and Wurtemburg, backed by the countenances and promised support of Austria, purpose intervening in Hesse with military force, to put down the constitutional opposition of the people to their Absolutist Elector; while Prussia declares that she will prevent such intervention and oppose force to force for that purpose: she has accordingly advanced an army towards the frontiers of Hesse, amounting to 80,000 men. While within a few days' march of those troops, the Bavarian and Wurtemburg forces, reckoning nearly an equal strength, are prepared to act on receiving the word from Austria.

Nothing has yet been done on either side, however, and it is hoped that all will pass over without bloodshed.

Within the territory of Austria itself a corps of 60,000 men is being concentrated in and around Vienna, and the necessary instructions have been sent to the Hungarian and Italian regiments for that purpose. Some of the troops are already moving, and the army will be accompanied by 250 pieces of artillery. A large contingent had already arrived from the Italian provinces.

Meanwhile the Emperor of Austria, accompanied by his Prime Minister, Prince Schwartzenberg, and aides-de-camp, has gone to take counsel with the Emperor of Russia, who, with the great officers of his empire, is at present at Warsaw.

UNITED STATES.

Accounts to the 18th ult., from New York, have been received. The excitement about Jenny Lind had not abated. She had gone on towards Philadelphia, but not, as before, in the company of Mr. Barnum, that gentleman deeming it prudent for his personal safety to leave Boston rather prematurely. The Boston Press are loud in their denunciations of Barnum for the manner in which he managed the last concert held in that city. He is accused of selling twice as many tickets as the hall would hold, of allowing a mob of "promenaders" to enter at one dollar each, not only to the great annoyance, but to the imminent peril of all who had paid respectable prices for the luxury of hearing the fair vocalist. The result, as might be expected, was "regular row." The windows of the concert-room were "smashed," settees were broken, seats, chairs, &c. overturned, and everything thrown into the most admiral confusion. Several ladies fainted, and had to be carried into Miss Lind's private room. Jenny was much affected, and shed tears upon the stage. She caused an announcement to be made in her own name, that all who were disappointed should have their money refunded. Barnum is greatly blamed. Jenny gave 10,000 dollars to the charities of Boston; and the papers of both New York and Boston now exclaim, "Where is Barnum?"

The largest factory at the Union Works, Maryland, had stopped. The rest were to work half time.

We learn from Philadelphia that an extensive robbery had been committed

upon the mail from that city, by which money in notes to the amount of nearly 100,000 dollars was stolen.

The robbers having extracted from the cars such

portion of the mail as suited their purpose, adjourned to an adjoining field, where they "sorted" their booty, and left the letters, taking with them merely

the bank-notes and other valuables.

The newspapers state that Sir H. Bulwer had, upon the part of her Majesty's

Government, disclaimed all intention of seeking to demand port and other dues in the harbour of San Juan de Nicaragua.

The New York papers fear that it will be impossible to induce British capitalists to invest their money in the

construction of a canal across Central America, as a private speculation, and urge

upon the Governments of both countries to make it an international under-

taking.

The excitement respecting the Fugitive Slave Bill is reaching an alarming

height. At Detroit a riot had grown out of this excitement, and a strong military force had been needed to quell it. A public meeting against the bill had

been held, at which the mayor of the city presided.

CANADA.

There is no news of importance from Canada. In Montreal, preparations have been making on a large scale for the Grand Industrial Exhibition, which is to take place on the 17th, 18th, and 19th instant. The specimens of wheat, copper, and forest woods, which will be presented on this occasion, it is believed, cannot be rivalled in the world.

The mining companies in the vicinity of Lake Superior are prosecuting their operations with great energy and success. The recent developments both in the copper and the iron regions are of a highly flattering character. It is estimated that the rough copper which will be sent down from Lake Superior the present year will amount to over two millions and a half of pounds.

IRELAND.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, BELFAST.—At the examinations which have just concluded, thirty-eight students have been admitted scholars of this college. The *Northern Whig* says, "We have the satisfaction of being able to add, that they include members of the Established Church, the General Assembly, the Roman Catholic Church, and the Unitarian and Methodist bodies."

CONCILIATION HALL AND THE POPE.—At the weekly meeting of the Repeal Association, on Monday last, Mr. John O'Connell raised his voice to do battle for the Pope, on the score of his late episcopal nominations in England. He said, referring to the views published by the leading London journals on the subject, "If a cry be raised against the Catholic Church, cannot a cry be raised against the Protestant Church? (Hear, hear, and cheers.) In Ireland, at least, we shall do so. Does the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster send tax-gatherers and bring the force of law to bear upon Protestants to compel them to contribute to the support of his dignity? No; he will be supported by the voluntary contributions of the Catholics; he will receive no money under false pretences—he will take no money for services he does not render. But the Protestant Archbishop of Dublin, and the Protestant archbishop and bishops of other sees, are not so, they receive money under false pretences—they exact money for services they do not perform. (Hear, hear.) The Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster, or the other Catholic bishops in England or Ireland, do not enforce the payment of tithes at the point of the bayonet; the life of no widow's son is taken on their account. The soil of Ireland has been saturated with blood in the forced collection of this odious impost, and the Catholic people are still compelled to pay it indirectly, for they cannot get their receipts

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

THE BISHOP OF LONDON ON THE RE-ORGANISATION OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC HIERARCHY IN ENGLAND.

In reply to a memorial addressed last week, by a numerous and influential body of the clergy of Westminster, to the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of London, on the subject of the recent revival of Roman Catholic episcopal sees in England by the Pope, and the nomination of Dr. Wiseman to the Cardinalate, together with the assumption by the latter of the style and title of Archbishop of Westminster, his Lordship the Bishop of London has issued a reply, in which, after characterising the conduct of the Pope in the matter as "a schismatical act without precedent," and as "virtually a denial of the legitimate authority of the British Sovereign, and of the English episcopate—a denial also of the validity of our orders, and an assertion of spiritual jurisdiction over the whole Christian people of the realm," his Lordship goes on to say:—

"With respect to the conduct proper to be pursued by you on this occasion, it ought, in my opinion, to be temperate and charitable, but firm and uncompromising."

"You will do well to call the attention of your people to the real purport of this open assault upon our Reformed Church, and to take measures for petitioning the Legislature to carry out the principle of the statute, which forbids all persons, other than the persons authorised by law, to assume or use the name, style, or title of any archbishop of any province, bishop of any bishopric, or dean of any deanery, in England or Ireland, by extending the prohibition to any pretended diocese or deaneries in these realms."

"It is possible that such prohibitions might not have the effect of preventing the assumption of titles by the Papal Bishops when dealing with their own adherents; but it would make the assumption unlawful, and it would mark the determination of the people of this country not to permit any foreign prelate to exercise spiritual jurisdiction over them."

"But there are other duties besides those of protesting and petitioning, the performance of which seems to be specially required of us by the present emergency. Unwilling as I am to encourage controversial preaching, I must say that we are driven to have recourse to it by this attempted usurpation of authority on the part of the Bishop of Rome, and by the activity and subtlety of his emissaries in all parts of the kingdom. We are surely called upon for a more than ordinary measure of watchfulness and diligence in fulfilling the promise which we gave when we were admitted to the priesthood, 'to banish and drive away all erroneous and strange doctrines contrary to God's word.'

"Let us be careful, as well in our public ministrations as in our private meetings and exhortations, to refrain from doing or saying anything which may seem to indicate a wish to make the slightest approach to a Church which, far from manifesting a desire to lay aside any of the errors and superstitions which compelled us to separate from it, is now re-asserting them with a degree of boldness unknown since the Reformation; is adding new *creedents* to its articles of faith, and is undisguisedly teaching its members the duty of worshipping the creature with the worship due only to the Creator."

"After all, I am much inclined to believe that, in having recourse to the extreme measure which has called forth your address, the Court of Rome has been ill-advised as regards the extension of its influence in this country, and that it has taken a false step. That step will, I am convinced, tend to strengthen the Protestant feeling of the people at large, and will cause some persons to hesitate and draw back who are disposed to make concessions to Rome, under a mistaken impression that she has abated somewhat of her ancient pretensions, and that a union of the two Churches might possibly be effected without the sacrifice of any fundamental principle. Hardly anything could more effectually dispel that illusion than the recent proceeding of the Roman Pontiff. He virtually condemns and excommunicates the whole English Church, Sovereign, Bishops, clergy, and laity; and shuts the door against every scheme of comprehension, save that which should take for its basis an entire and unconstitutional submission to the spiritual authority of the Bishop of Rome."

"That it may please the Divine Head of the Church, who is the true centre of unity, and the only infallible judge, to guide and strengthen us in these days of rebuke and trial, to open our eyes to the dangers we are in by our unhappy divisions, and to unite us in one holy bond of truth and peace, of faith and charity, is the earnest prayer,

"Reverend and dear brethren,

"Of your affectionate friend and Bishop,

(Signed) "C. J. LONDON.

"To the Rev. the Clergy of the City and Liberties of Westminster."

OXFORD.

THE UNIVERSITY ROYAL COMMISSION OF INQUIRY.—The commissioners have held three meetings during the last week, and are said to have made considerable progress in their arrangements for taking evidence, &c., but, as the commission has sat with closed doors, the public press has been unable to glean any details of the proceedings which can be relied on. According to the *Oxford Chronicle* the inquiry will be conducted partly by written questions, and partly by the oral examination of such persons, acquainted with the university system, as may be willing to give evidence. The heads of houses are said to be divided on the subject of submitting to the commission, the tractarian members of the board being violently opposed to any external interference; but, as it is well known that the University Charters preclude the possibility of reform, it is not likely that the resistance of Puseyite elements will succeed in committing the heads of the university to a collision with the Royal authority.

CHURCH UNIONS.—Several secessions from the Bristol Church Union have taken place in consequence of its recent proceedings. One of the seceders is the Rev. J. B. Clarke, Prebendary of Wells, and Diocesan Inspector of Gloucester and Wells. The rev. gentleman has addressed a letter to the secretaries, intimating his intention to retire, and makes the following remarks:—

I beg to withdraw my name from among the members of the Bristol Church Union, as being unable, even for common purposes, to act with those who systematically speak gently, or more or less approvingly, of Romish errors, encourage Popish practices and tendencies, and declare unbeknown statements and language hostile to, and scornful of, the Church of England. I conceive that, after the decision of the 1st of October, there can be little doubt of such not being merely private members of the Union, but its present influencing and controlling powers.

It will be recollected that the principal persons who opposed Mr. Palmer's "statement of principles," and to whom reference is made in Mr. Clarke's letter, are Lord Forbes, Mr. A. J. B. Hope, M.P.; Dr. Pusey, Archdeacon Thorp, the Rev. J. Kebel, Sir George Prevost, the Rev. Alexander Watson, of Cheltenham, and the Rev. M. W. Mayow. The Gloucester Church Union has resolved:—

That it has always been and still is the object of this union in all dutifulness to uphold and strengthen the English Church in her true position, as a real and living branch of the one Catholic and Apostolic Church, on which ground alone she can successfully defend herself against the encroachments and unauthorized claims, as well of the civil power as of the Romish See. That this union desires to make the formularies of the English church the basis and rule of its proceedings, and to adhere faithfully to them, without any swerving, to all protests therein set forth, or necessarily implying any opposition against Romish or Latitudinarian error. That, accordingly, this union distinctly calls on Christian people, both of the clergy and laity, for aid and sympathy in this righteous cause, entreating them to consider whether the present policy of the State towards the Church (unless timely resisted and checked) can, humanly speaking, issue otherwise than in the prevalence of rationalism and infidelity, or in a reaction tending to the establishment of the Romish supremacy amongst us, and that in some form in which all the errors and evils of the Papal system will be more fearfully developed than they have ever yet been.

The Exeter Church Union has passed the following resolution:—

That, considering the present crisis, and the necessity which exists for Churchmen acting upon common and defined principles, whilst we repudiate the idea of imposing additional spiritual tests, we consider it absolutely necessary to declare that our bond of union is contained in the Liturgy, Articles, and other formularies of our Church, honestly and fairly interpreted, and that we whilst fully prepared to adopt every constitutional method for securing the emancipation of that Church which has a claim to our full and faithful allegiance, we wish to be understood as most emphatically denying the claims of Rome to supremacy, and also of repudiating the unauthorized additions to the primitive faith and practice which from time to time have been introduced and made by that See terms of Communion.

APOSTOLICAL SUCCESSION OF THE HIERARCHY OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—At a meeting of the Committee of the London Union on Church Matters, held on Monday, it was resolved unanimously, "That this committee solemnly declares that it considers the present episcopate of the Church of England to be truly and completely that which was founded by the successors of the apostles, and, therefore, is entitled to the entire and undivided allegiance of the members of the Church of England. That this committee having read and considered a recent papal bull, together with an address from Cardinal Wiseman, feels itself compelled to state that it considers the same, with the claims therein advanced, to be an unquestionable invasion of the Church of England."

PROVOST OF KING'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.—It is generally rumoured that the Rev. Dr. Okes, the lower master of Eton School, will be selected to fill the vacant appointment of Provost of King's College. The Rev. Dr. Hawtrey, head master of Eton, has, it is stated, declined to be put in nomination.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—*Deaconry*: The Rev. Hugh B. Moffat, to be Dean of the diocese of Moray. *Honorary Canories*: The Rev. George Hills, in Norwich Cathedral. The Rev. Robert James Bunch, in the Cathedral of Peterborough. *Rectories*: The Rev. Edward Rhys Jones, to St. Anne, Limehouse, Middlesex. The Rev. R. L. Townsend, to Wandsworth, Surrey. The Rev. W. E. Jones, to Garthbeibio, Montgomeryshire. The Rev. E. B. Turner, to Offord Cluny. *Vicarages, &c.*: The Rev. St. John Wells Thorpe, to Manevden, Essex. The Rev. Edward Broadley Burrow, to Evercreech, Cheltenham, Somerset. The Rev. William Ager, to Overstone, Northamptonshire. The Rev. William Taprell Allen, to Ebbsstone-Wake, Wiltshire. The Rev. Henry Bond Bowby, to Oldbury, Salop. The Rev. Christopher Cookson, to an Assistant Mastership in the Charter-House School, London.

TESTIMONIALS.—The following clergymen have lately received testimonials of affection and esteem:—The Rev. Edward Parker, Incumbent of Holy Trinity Church, Blackburn, by the teachers of the Sunday School; the Rev. H. Cleveland, from the parishioners of Barkston; the Rev. John Kinsey Davies, on leaving Llanguyog, Montgomeryshire, from his parishioners and friends; the Rev. Alexander Leslie, on leaving St. Luke's Episcopal Church, Cumineston, from the congregation; the Rev. J. B. Meredith, of St. George's, Kendal, from the congregation; the Rev. Thomas Fell, lately officiating at St. Mary's, Southtown, Yarmouth, from the congregation; the Rev. William Martin Mungoam, of St. Peter, Southwark, from his parishioners; the Rev. Francis Randall, late of Eccles-hill, Bradford, Yorkshire, from the congregation; the Rev. William Nassau St. Leger, from the scholars of Ipswich Grammar School; the Rev. John Middleton Ware, on leaving St. George's, Birmingham.

VACANCIES.—Bagilt perpetual curacy, Holywell, Flintshire; diocese St. Asaph; value, £175; patron, vicar of Holywell: Rev. W. E. Jones, promoted. Wortley perpetual curacy, Leeds, Yorkshire; diocese Ripon; value, £147; patrons, five trustees: Rev. E. B. Turner, promoted.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR PATRICK ROSS, G.C.M.G., K.C.H.



In 1846 he was nominated to the government of St. Helena.

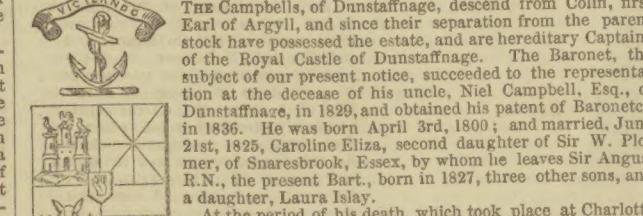
The rank of Major-General he attained in 1821, and was invested with the Hanoverian Order, on his return from the West Indies. Sir Patrick descended paternally from the ancient and eminent Scottish family of Ross, of Craigie and Innerthie, and, maternally, from the noble House of Pannure; his father, the late General Patrick Ross, was second son of Patrick Ross, of Innerthie, by Susannah Douglas, his wife, a descendant of the Earls of Morton. The gallant officer whose death we are recording was born 26th January, 1778, and married 14th April, 1805, Amelia, youngest daughter of General William Sydenham, by whom he leaves issue, sons and daughters.

EMILY HARRIOT, DOWAGER LADY SUFFIELD.



Her Ladyship, who died at Blickling Hall, Norfolk, on the 27th ult., was fifth daughter of the late Evelyn Shirley, Esq., of Eatington Park, county Warwick, and granddaughter, maternally, of Charlton Wollaston, Esq., M.D., F.R.S. She was born 20th December, 1799; and became, 12th September, 1826, the second wife of the late Lord Suffield, by whom she leaves issue, six sons and one daughter.

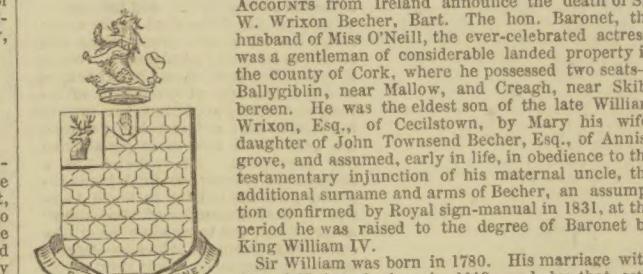
SIR DONALD CAMPBELL, BART., OF DUNSTAFFNAGE, COUNTY OF ARGYLL.



The Campbells, of Dunstaffnage, descend from Colin, first Earl of Argyll, and since their separation from the parent stock have possessed the estate, and are hereditary Captains of the Royal Castle of Dunstaffnage. The Baronet, the subject of our present notice, succeeded to the representation at the decease of his uncle, Niel Campbell, Esq., of Dunstaffnage, in 1829, and obtained his patent of Baronetcy in 1836. He was born April 3rd, 1800; and married, June 21st, 1825, Caroline Eliza, second daughter of Sir W. Plomer, of Snarebrook, Essex, by whom he leaves Sir Angus, R.N., the present Bart., born in 1827, three other sons, and a daughter, Laura Islay.

At the period of his death, which took place at Charlotte Town, Sir Donald was Lieut.-Governor of Prince Edward's Island.

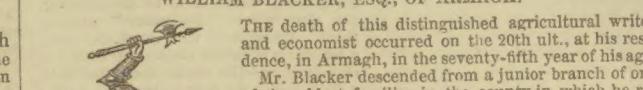
SIR WILLIAM WRIXON BECHER, BART.



Accounts from Ireland announce the death of Sir W. Wrixon Becher, Bart. The hon. Baronet, the husband of Miss O'Neill, the ever-celebrated actress, was a gentleman of considerable landed property in the county of Cork, where he possessed two seats—Ballygiblin, near Mallow, and Creagh, near Skibbereen. He was the eldest son of the late William Wrixon, Esq., of Cecilstown, by Mary his wife, daughter of John Townsend Becher, Esq., of Annisgrove, and assumed, early in life, in obedience to the testamentary injunction of his maternal uncle, the additional surname and arms of Becher, an assumption confirmed by Royal sign-manual in 1831, at the period he was raised to the degree of Baronet by King William IV.

Sir William was born in 1780. His marriage with Miss O'Neill took place in 1819; and, by that estimable and highly gifted lady, who still survives, he had three sons and two daughters. Of the former, the eldest is now Sir Henry Wrixon Becher, second Baronet of Ballygiblin, born in 1826.

WILLIAM BLACKER, ESQ., OF ARMAGH.



The death of this distinguished agricultural writer and economist occurred on the 20th ult., at his residence, in Armagh, in the seventy-fifth year of his age.

Mr. Blacker descended from a junior branch of one of the oldest families in the county in which he resided—the Blackers of Carrick Blacker—was third son of the late Rev. Dr. St. John Blacker, Rector of Moira, co. Down, by Grace his wife, sister of Major-General Sir Barry Close, Bart. Engaged extensively, in early life, in mercantile pursuits, he devoted himself at a mature period to the development of the agricultural and economic resources of the country; and, having under his care the management of several most important estates in the north of Ireland, especially those of the Earl of Gosford, Lord Bangor, Colonel Close, &c., he was enabled to see carried into practice, and report from actual experience, results which others merely theorized upon. By his popularly-written "Hints to Small Farmers"—by his Annual Reports, at the Market-hill farming dinners, of experimental results—by Essays, several of which carried away the prizes of the Royal Dublin and Royal Agricultural Societies—he managed to spread, not only a spirit of enquiry into matters of such vital importance to his country, but to point out and urge into the best and most advantageous course of action, the well-inclined and the energetic.

Mr. Blacker was unmarried, and has died, it is reputed, very wealthy. His son, as an active, intelligent, and impartial magistrate, and a hospitable and charitable member of the community, will long be felt in the neighbourhood where he resided, and by a numerous circle of friends.

In previous Number of our Journal will be found a likeness of this distinguished agriculturist.

THOMAS RICHARDSON, ESQ., OF CASTLE EDEN, COUNTY DURHAM.

This gentleman died on the 18th ult., in his 57th year. He was the senior in the firm of Richardson and Sons, proprietors of the extensive iron founders and works at Castle Eden, and at Middleton, near Hartlepool; and lessee of the Wingate Grange and Castle Eden collieries.

The career of this exemplary and excellent individual presents a forcible illustration of what may be accomplished, in a free country, by the combination of intelligence, enterprise, and integrity. He was the architect of his own fortunes, and though he lived to no great age, he had raised himself to a position of high consideration and extensive influence in the district in which he lived, and which is chiefly indebted to him for the prosperity it has in latter years attained.

THE RIGHT REV. JOHN INGLIS, D.D., BISHOP OF NOVA SCOTIA.

His Lordship, who died in Curzon-street, May Fair, on the 27th ult., in the 73d year of his age, was son of the Right Rev. Charles Inglis, D.D., the first Bishop of Nova Scotia; he received his education at King's College, Windsor, in that settlement, and was consecrated in 1825. He married, in 1802, Miss Cochran, daughter of Thomas Cochran, Esq., Member of Council, N.S.

Nova Scotia was the first Colonial See founded by Great Britain, and the diocese includes, besides the county which gives its name, New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island. The annual stipend is £2400.

THE ROMISH SEE IN THE NORTH OF ENGLAND.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

SIR.—In the abstract of the Papal Bull for the appointment of Romish Bishops in England, which is given in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of last Saturday, it is stated that the Northern See is to take its name from "Hagglestown." The place intended to be designated is the ancient town of Hagstall, popularly known as Hexham, which ceased to be the see of a bishop more than a thousand years ago. In the earliest ages of Northumbrian Christianity, Hexham was governed by the Bishop of York, but became a separate see before A.D. 685, when St. John of Beverley presided there. In 709, the famous St. Wilfrid died Bishop of Hexham. He was the builder of the churches of Ripon and Hexham; and we are told that there was not on this side of the Alps a church to be compared to the latter edifice. The brief, but illustrious Episcopate of Hexham, terminated in A.D. 821; but a monastery of Augustine canons was founded there in A.D. 1113, whose successors, early in the thirteenth century, built the magnificent abbey church, which still remains, and has been pronounced a model of Early English work. After the Dissolution, it became the parish church. Hexham, formerly a peculiar of the Archbishops of York, has become, in modern times, part of the diocese of Durham.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

W. S. G.

THE LATE PROVOST OF KING'S COLLEGE.—The interment of the remains of the Rev. George Thackeray, D.D., late Provost of King's College, took place on Tuesday, in the College Chapel.

WILLS OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

WILL OF J. H. LEY, ESQ., CHIEF CLERK, HOUSE OF COMMONS.

PROBATE of the will of the late John Henry Ley, Esq., of Trehill, Devonshire, and Richmond-terrace, Whitehall, has been granted to the executors—the Right Honourable Lady Frances Dorothy Ley, the relict; John Henry Ley, Esq., the eldest son; the Rev. Henry Ley and William Ley, Esq., the brothers. The effects liable to probate duty were estimated at £50,000.

He has bequeathed his town residence and furniture, with carriages, and lease of stabling, Royal Mews, to his widow, and has appointed her sole residuary legatee. Her Ladyship has a life interest in £11,500, under settlement: original sum, £14,500—£3000 being appointed to his only daughter, the wife of the Rev. Villiers Henry Plantagenet Somerset, who will also take a further sum of £1500; and the four younger sons, £10,000 equally. His daughter has also a legacy of £3000 under the will, as well as his three younger sons. To his second son, Henry, he leaves his East India stock; and to the daughter of his deceased son William, £5000. The whole of his estates, with the cattle, farms, and land, and the property and furniture, at Trehill, and all investments on mortgage, he leaves to his eldest son.

The will bears date the 9th of August, 1850—only twelve days prior to his decease. He had held office in the House for a period of forty-nine years—the last twenty-nine as Chief Clerk, at a salary of £3500.

CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.—To the Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts, there is bequeathed a legacy of £100, by the late Rev. John Macallum, of the Red River Settlement; he has also left £100 to the Church Missionary Society. To the Church Missionary Society £100, and Church Pastoral Aid Society £100, bequeathed by the will of Miss Mary Batt, of Mark, in Somersetshire; also £50 to the Mark National School.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT OSBORNE.



KAH-GE-GA-GAH-BOWH, THE OJIBBEWAY CHIEF, SKETCHED DURING THE TEMPERANCE MEETING IN DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

advocacy of Peace and Temperance. It will be remembered that he spoke at and presented the Indian orator with a bunch of grapes and a bouquet of flowers, exclaiming, "I come forward to request my teetotal brother (Kah-ge-ga-

gah-bowh) to accept this bunch of grapes, and to receive from me this bunch of flowers, instead of my scalp, which he might have preferred if he had been a drinker of fire-water. I am a teetotal vegetarian divinarian."

The above meeting was also addressed at considerable length by Mr. Lawrence Heyworth, M.P. for Derby, the chairman; by Mr. J. Cassell, Mr. George Cruikshank, and the Rev. W. Foster.

The accompanying Portrait was sketched in Drury Lane Theatre, on Monday evening. A Portrait of the Chief, in the dress he wore at the Peace Congress, at Frankfort, has just been cleverly lithographed by Mr. J. R. Dicksee, and published by Mr. Gilpin, Bishopsgate-street Without.

PERUVIAN MUMMIES.

(From a Correspondent.)

I SEND you some minute details of two Peruvian Mummies, lately sent to Ratisbon by Dr. Reid, a physician resident in Bavaria, but a native of Scotland.

Dr. Reid, born at Aberdeen, in the year 1809, went, at an early period of his life, to the Scotch College at Ratisbon, where he completed his so-called gymnasial studies, and formed acquaintance with a large number of the inhabitants. Amongst the rest he contracted a very friendly alliance with a Dr. Schuch.

For more than twenty years Dr. Reid has been wandering the world in all directions, and has met with most singular adventures. Lately, when in Valparaiso, he was appointed Inspector-General of the Military Hospitals in Bolivia. On his journey thither he visited the table-lands of the Andes; and there, in the deserted Inka citadel called Lassana, he wrote two letters to Dr. Schuch. From these letters the following details are extracted :

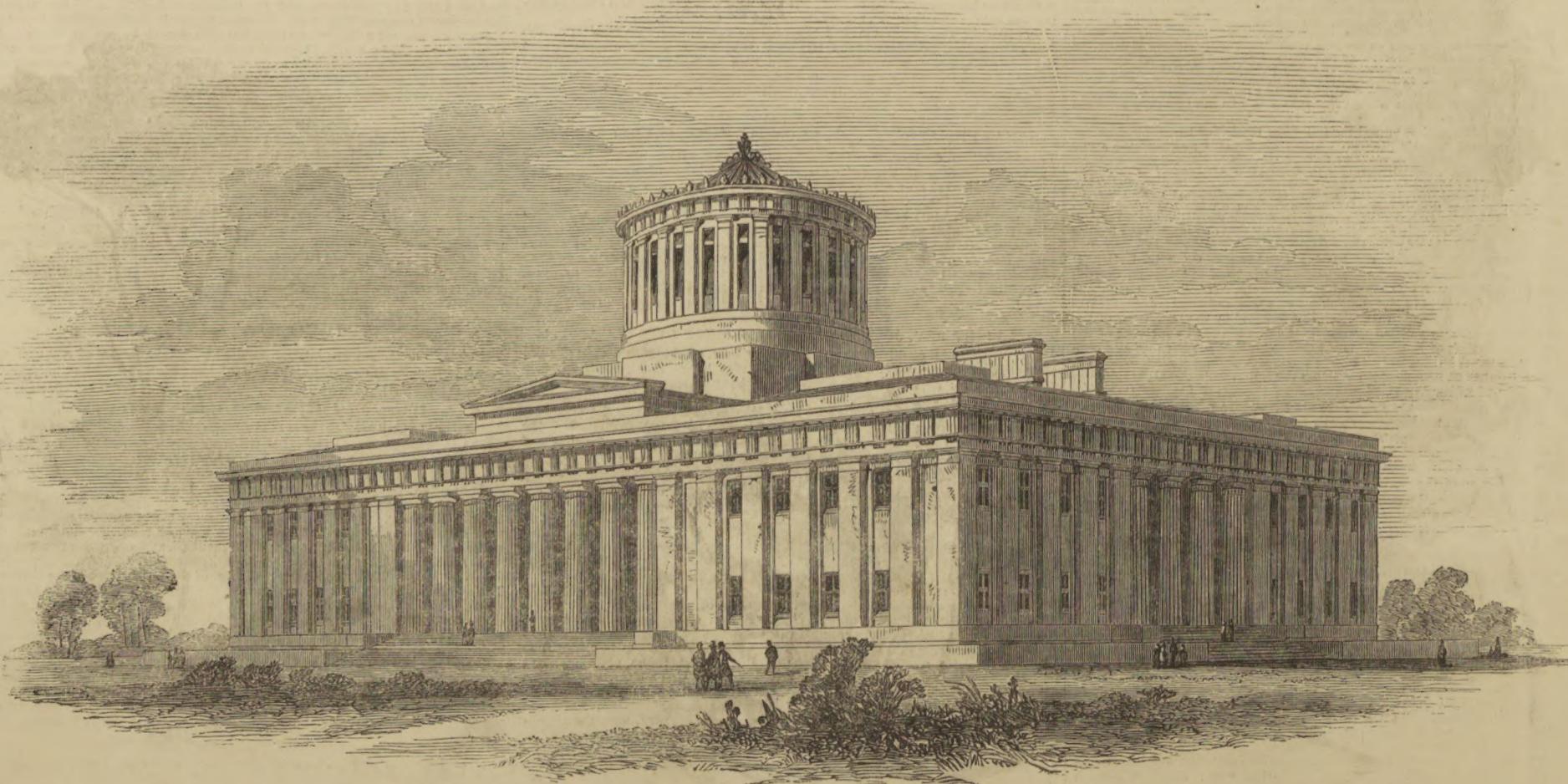


PERUVIAN MUMMIES.

"Four days after my departure from Valparaiso I reached Cobija, a small, wretched hole. The bay is scarcely worth the name; the water a tincture of copper, saltpetre, and other similar substances. The inhabitants are poor and ignorant. After an interval of two days I resumed my journey, with a guide, and mounted on a mule.

"The road leads along the coast a distance of two *leguas* (twenty of which are in a degree), and then turns eastward. The shore is covered with rough sand and heaps of huge stones, which have been precipitated from the hills by the numerous earthquakes so frequent in this country. The first line of mountains, which at a distance of nearly 1000 paces runs parallel with the sea, rises to a height of 4000 feet. From thence the road leads up a deep ravine—the bed of a dried stream; and, after travelling from four to five leagues, I was on a table-land of the Andes—the desert of Atacama. It is difficult to give even an adequate description of this wilderness. Imagine an immense wave-like plain, where there is no sign of life, not even an insect or plant to be seen; where the small crust of earth consists of calcined matter, saltpetre, and chalk; where a fine chalk-dust and a dazzling refraction of the light hurt the eye; where the death-like silence is broken only by the moaning of the wind; where the only sign of its having been once blessed with the presence of living beings, are mummies of men, horses, and mules—for here nothing corrupts—and thus you will have a faint picture of the desert of Atacama. After a march of four days, I reached Calama, a colony situated on the borders of an immense bog. From this bog springs a river, which, under the name of Lao, forms, near the coast, the boundary between Bolivia and Peru. Two days' journey from Calama lies an old Peruvian burial-place, called Chin-Chin. The bodies are there in a semicircle, to the number of 500 or 600—men, women, and children—all in a sitting posture, staring vacantly forward, and partly decayed, partly covered with sand. One imagines himself altogether in another world, and asks, 'What seek you here?' The general opinion is, that these bodies were buried here, but it is most probable that they buried themselves. For, in the first place, there is no place near where they could have lived; and, secondly, there are amongst these mummies several women with sucklings at their breast. Lastly, the fact of their being all in the same position, and with an expression of pain, which is yet visible on their countenances, may serve to shew that these miserable creatures withdrew themselves from the ravages of the Spaniards, and, in despair, sought death in this awful wilderness. Besides, there is, not far distant, on the borders of the desert Tucuman—a place called, in the Peruvian tongue, 'All is lost!'"

A large natural basin of fresh water has been discovered at Turk's Island (Barbadoes), in a cave several feet below the surface.



THE STATE HOUSE, OHIO.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



"LANDGRAVE," WINNER OF THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE STAKES AT NEWMARKET.

GLEN TILT.

We this week present our readers with a view of Glen Tilt, in the domain of the Duke of Athol, sketched from near the Marble Lodge.

A defence of the Duke of Athol in shutting up Glen Tilt, and devoting what was once a public thoroughfare to his private purposes as a breeder of deer and grouse, has been published by a gentleman who describes himself as the Duke's agent. This gentleman denies that the Court of Session has as yet decided the case against the Duke, and that it has decided it at all; and from the explanations into which he has entered, we are bound to believe that the facts are as he represents them. An appeal is still pending; and, until the House of Lords decide against him, the Duke, in the

exercise of what he considers to be his legal right, is determined to uphold his title to the Glen, and to treat all intruders who enter it without his permission as trespassers. We are, therefore, not to consider the Duke, in this respect, as a law-breaker, but merely as a man vindicating the rights of property. So far, so good; but this explanation does not exculpate the Duke from the charge originally brought against him. There was a road through the Glen before the Duke was born, or his father, or his grandfather, before him; and though he may have—which we very much doubt—a legal right to close it, the charge of churlishness, and a want of sympathy with the public feeling, still remains, and that charge is a serious one. Surely his wild glen—even if it be his own to the uttermost inch, or fraction of an inch, of rock and wilderness within its boundaries—would be none the worse if an occasional traveller were allowed to admire it without taking out a passport!

The Duke might at least be amiable, and take cognizance of the existence of the travellers of England and the people of Scotland until his law-suit was decided. The example set by those princely-minded noblemen who, like the Duke of Devonshire and others, are not afraid of any desecration from the feet of plebeians, is worthy of imitation, even on the other side of the Tweed. The potent chieftain of Glen Lyon and Glen Tilt should remember that there is equity as well as law in Great Britain; and that in all the preliminary stages of the action brought against him, the court has been adverse to his pretensions. Besides this, he raises questions which, if he were wise, he would suffer to sleep; for in our crowded isles it may fairly be asked if any proprietor of land have a moral right to enclose a district as large as a county, and make a wilderness of it? After all is said, even peasants, to say nothing of tourists, have somewhat superior claims to those of the deer and the grouse upon the regards of a



GLEN TILT, NEAR THE MARBLE LODGE.

POSTSCRIPT.

DARING BURGLARY AT EPSOM BANK.

CAPTURE OF TWO BURGLARS.

This morning, at half-past twelve o'clock, the banking-house of Messrs Mangels, at Epsom, Surrey, was broken into, and an immense quantity of silver, cheques, notes, and gold, besides other property, was stolen therefrom. Two men, since recognised as London thieves, were stopped outside the town by a mounted patrol of the V division, who suspected them from the heavy burdens they were carrying, and drew his cutlass, with which he threatened to cut them down if they moved. The constable took them to the Epsom station-house, when Sergeant Kennedy, the acting inspector for that district, had them strictly searched, and a large quantity of money, principally silver, was taken from them, as well as other valuable booty; they were then locked up and the property secured. The acting inspector communicated by express with Mr. Bicknell, the superintendent, who resides at Wandsworth, and he immediately forwarded information to the Police Commissioners.

NEWMARKET AUTUMN RACES.—FRIDAY.

HANDICAP, D.M.—Uriel, 1. St. Ann, 2.
HANDICAP, T.Y.C.—Dulcet, 1. California, 2.
THE NURSERY STAKES.—Midas, 1. Hesse Homburg, 2.
FIFTY POUNDS PLATE.—Defaulter, 1. Preslaw, 2.
THE AUDLEY END STAKES.—Nutshell, 1. Mildew, 2.

THE LONDON CLERGY AND THE RECENT PAPAL APPOINTMENTS.—Yesterday (Friday) a deputation of the clergy of the city of London, Fellows of Sion College, consisting of the Rev. H. R. Roxby, LL.B., President, Vicar of St. Olave's, Jewry; the Rev. Dr. Russell, Rector of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate; the Rev. Dr. McCaul, Rector of St. Magnus, with St. Margaret; the Rev. T. B. Murray, M.A., Rector of St. Dunstan's-in-the-East; and the Rev. J. E. Cox, M.A., Vicar of St. Helen's, Bishopsgate, waited upon the Bishop of London, to present an address (on the subject of the late Papal Bull), determined upon at Sion College, on Thursday, by the incumbents of the metropolitan parishes. The deputation was most cordially received by the Bishop, who expressed his entire satisfaction with the nature of the address, and strongly urged that every parish should at once prepare and forward addresses to the Throne at this critical period.

MYSTEROUS DISAPPEARANCE OF AN ASSISTANT-INSPECTOR OF LETTER-CARRIERS.—Considerable alarm has been occasioned at St. Martin's-le-Grand, in consequence of the absence of Mr. Joseph Harris, an inspector of General Post letter-carriers, from his duty at the Post-office, which he has not attended for the last few days. It appears that Mr. Harris attended the morning duty, at the General Post-office in St. Martin's-le-grand, on Saturday last, leaving the office shortly after nine o'clock. When he quitted the establishment, he left behind him his great-coat, which he had brought with him that morning, and also a cheque for the payment of the men employed in what is officially termed the "extra duty." Since that period he has not been at business, nor has he, so far as can be learned, been heard of. He was much respected by all parties in the service, and no reason can be assigned why he has absented himself from the office, where he has held a variety of situations for the last ten years. A notice has been issued by the Metropolitan police denoting his appearance, dress, &c. It adds, "No reason can be assigned for his absence, and it is supposed that he must have met with some foul treatment. A reward of £10 will be paid to any person who will give such information as may be the means of tracing him, and if maltreated as will lead to the conviction of the offenders."

LYCEUM THEATRE.—ACCIDENT TO MR. CHARLES MATHEWS.—We regret to state that whilst fencing, on Thursday night, with Mr. Vining, in the first scene of Planché's new comedy of "My Heart's Idol," the point of Mr. Vining's sword passed completely through the fleshy part of Mr. Mathews' right hand, between the thumb and first finger. The accident, although one of a painful kind, is not, we are happy to say, likely to be productive of any very serious consequences; so that we confidently look to an early renewal of this accomplished comedian's powers. The piece was necessarily cut short, from Mr. C. Mathew's total inability to appear again for the evening. The theatre closed last night, in consequence of this unfortunate occurrence.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

Our accounts of yesterday (Friday) from Paris state that General Neumayer had refused to accept the command of the 14th and 15th military divisions, to which he had been appointed, and that the Minister of War had given him forty-eight hours to re-consider his decision, which, if persisted in, would tend much to his personal disadvantage.

The Permanent Committee of the Legislative Assembly sat on Thursday, when the cause of dissension between General Changarnier and the Government came under discussion; the result of which was, that, though the disagreement was much to be deplored, the committee saw no necessity to call the Assembly together before the time fixed at the prorogation.

At Lyons, arrests continued to be made in connexion with the recently discovered conspiracy. A member of the council general, a member of the municipal council, and the proprietor of a printing and lithographic establishment, were amongst those taken into custody. At Marseilles, also, a M. Tourrel, of Toulon, had been apprehended for participation in the same affair, and domiciliary visits had been made at the residences of nineteen citizens of Toulon. Among those persons thus visited were M. Pons, the editor of the *Democrate*, and some other connected with that publication. Those visits were followed by the arrest of three individuals, named Bourgeois, Cavalier, and Mealy.

GERMAN STATES.

Our latest accounts from Hesse mention that a division of the Prussian army had entered the Electoral territory.

At Hanover, the differences between the King and his Ministers on the affairs of Hesse had resulted in the resignation of the latter. The decree appointing the new Ministry states that the change of Cabinet will not lead to any modification in the general policy of the country.

DENMARK AND SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

Lieut.-General Von Radowitz, Prussian Minister of Foreign Affairs, has addressed a note to the Regency at Kiel, dated Berlin, Oct. 23, which, after expressing deep regret at the renewal of bloodshed, and the hope that some means might be adopted, by which any further recourse to arms would be rendered unnecessary, concludes as follows:—

1. That, out of respect for the actual position of affairs, and the ratification of the peace, it is His Majesty's Government will abstain from all aggressive operations.

2. That it will declare its readiness to agree to an armistice, under conditions to be hereafter specified in detail.

INDIA.

Yesterday (Friday) the Bombay and Calcutta papers reached town by extraordinary express in advance of the Overland Mail, the former bringing advices to Oct. 3, and the latter to Sept. 21, inclusive. The news received is not important. India generally was tranquil. The rumour brought by the last Calcutta Journals, of Sir H. Lawrence having been taken prisoner by the Cashmerees, is destitute of foundation. Lieut. Litchfield, and Ensigns White, Smith, and Huxham, the four officers engaged in a duel at Banda, had been dismissed the service; but Ensign Huxham was afterwards pardoned. Lieut. Melvin, of the Indian navy, had been cashiered for drunkenness. His Excellency the Governor-General was in excellent health. The Governor of Bombay was still much indisposed. Some of the prisoners at Lahore had attempted to effect their escape, and had nearly succeeded, when their object was discovered, and their scheme frustrated.

A COINCIDENCE.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

In addition to your remarks, in your Journal for October 26, on the "Murder of the Princes in the Tower," painted by Hildebrandt, I can state the following fact, which may not be uninteresting:—

When Mr. H. was engaged with the painting in question, he went to a linen-draper's shop in Dusseldorf to buy some English blankets, in order to copy the scene with accuracy. In the course of conversation it appeared that the name of the linen-draper was Tyrell, and that he maintained to be a descendant from the Tyrells of history. This fact is well known at Dusseldorf.

A CONSTANT READER.

THE TURKISH SQUADRON AT SPITHEAD.—The Turkish frigate *Mirat Zufr*, Captain Mehmet Bey, saluted the governor on Wednesday morning, at ten o'clock, with 21 guns, to which the platform battery replied; and the flag of Admiral the Hon. Sir Bladen Capel with 17 guns, to which the *Victory* replied with a like number. Captain Mehmet Bey, with Captain Bey of the *Suray Bahri*, brig, with another officer, with Lewis Vandembourg, Esq., and Mr. Beattie, the Turkish consul at Portsmouth, landed at noon, and paid their respects to Admiral Capel and the Lieutenant-Governor, Lord F. Fitz-clarence. These ships have been 21 days from Gibraltar, and it is supposed they will remain all the winter in England, either at Portsmouth or Plymouth. The frigate mounts 50 guns, nearly all brass, and has a complement of 363 men; she looks small and clumsy. The brig is finer-looking vessel; she has 20 brass guns, and a complement of about 140 men. It was expected that Captain Slade, R.N., would be in one of these vessels, but it appears that Captain Mehmet Bey did not even know such a person.

THE WIDOW OF THE LATE LIEUT. WAGHORN.—The committee for the management of the Bombay steam fund have presented the widow of the late Lieut. Waghorn, through their agents in this country, with a government annuity of £25 for the remainder of her life, out of the unappropriated balance of the fund in their hands. This fund was constituted by the proceeds of a public subscription at Bombay, in 1833, for the purpose of promoting the great object of steam communication with England, and the amount raised has been appropriated from time to time in accordance with that design.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENT.—The Right Hon. Richard Lalor Sheil has been appointed her Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary at Florence, in the place of the late Sir George Hamilton. He will remain for a short time in England, for the purpose of assisting in carrying into effect the contemplated reforms in the Mint.

THE NEW VICE-CHANCELLOR.—Vice-Chancellor Rolfe will be sworn in this (Saturday) morning before the Lord-Chancellor, at his private residence in Eaton-square, and will then proceed to take his seat in the Vice-Chancellor of England's Court, in Westminster Hall—the arrangement being that the Judges of the Equity Courts shall sit on the first day of the term at Westminster Hall, and for the remainder of the term at Lincoln's-inn.

BENEVOLENT SOCIETY OF BLUES.—The annual meeting of this society took place on Wednesday, at the London Tavern; Mr. Thomas Hughes in the chair. The ballot commenced at two o'clock for the election of additional pensioners, when Sarah Anne Welch and Honour Dyer were elected. The successful candidates were then called in, and suitably addressed by the chairman; after which, the unsuccessful ones were each presented with a sovereign. The report, which was very lengthy, alluded to the irreparable loss which the society had sustained in the death of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, and stated that the sum of £500, Three per Cent. Consols, had been given to it by Mr. John Thackeray, a governor and vice-president. The directors had determined henceforth to increase the amount of pensions, raising the male pensioners from £12 to £16, and the female from £10 to £12 per annum. The funded property had been increased £1300, it amounting, at the present time, to £8200. The report was adopted; and, after a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting separated.

MEDICAL REFORM.—On Wednesday, a meeting of the members of the council of the National Institute of Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery, and other members of the profession, was held at their rooms in Hanover-square, for general business, and the adoption of measures to secure the passing of the Medical Reform Bill introduced into the House of Commons at the close of last session, by Mr. Wyld, M.P. N. Clifton, Esq., took the chair. The fourth annual report—a very lengthy document—detailed the proceedings of the institute in endeavouring to effect a change in the anomalous position in which the general practitioners of medical science in this country are placed. It was announced that, in answer to a circular addressed to the profession generally, requesting their opinion, out of 8000 members, more than two-thirds are decidedly in favour of the act of incorporation.

NEW ZEALAND COMPANY AND THE NELSON ABSENTEE PROPRIETORS.—On Wednesday morning, a meeting of the absentee proprietors of land in the Nelson settlement of New Zealand, was held at the colonists' room, No. 9, Broad-street buildings, for the purpose of considering what steps should be taken to obtain compensation from the Government, in consequence of the non-recognition of their titles to the land of which they have become purchasers. After a long discussion, a series of resolutions embodying the grounds of complaint set up by the absentees was passed, and a deputation appointed to wait upon the directors of the New Zealand Company, to request them to back the application of the committee to the Government.

THE ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS.—The seventh election of this charity took place on Thursday, at the London Tavern, when Sir George Carroll, in the chair, addressed the meeting in a feeling manner, urging the claims of this society on the wealthy and benevolent, both on account of the unhappy state of the applicants, and the success that had already attended the efforts made; also entreating the kind assistance of all on behalf of the fund now raised to erect a suitable and commodious asylum.—Rear-Admiral Hawayne succeeded Sir George Carroll, and, after a spirited contest, 15 applicants were declared to be elected out of 170 candidates.

LONDON CITY MISSION.—A meeting of the London City Mission Society was held at the inquest-room, St. Andrew's-court, Holborn, on Wednesday evening; Mr. R. C. L. Bevan took the chair shortly after seven o'clock. The meeting was opened as usual with prayer. There were several clergymen on the platform, Dissenters as well as Church of England men; the body of the room was well filled. The report stated that the committee could not report a decided improvement in the character of the district in which they operated; but they could report a certain amount of progress among the population, who now received the missionaries respectfully, and listened to them with patience. The report entered into various details to this effect, as reported by the missionaries of this society. The receipts and expenditure of the past year proved the necessity for further aid and assistance. Several speakers addressed the meeting, and a series of resolutions, embodying the preceding facts, and claiming assistance, were agreed to.

METROPOLITAN SEWERS AND WATER SUPPLY ASSOCIATION.—An association with this title was formed on Tuesday evening at a preliminary meeting held at No. 9, Duke-street, Westminster; Mr. Freebody presided. The object is to consolidate the sewer and water supply of the metropolis under the control of a public commission, to be elected by the ratepayers. It will also be sought to alter the constitution of the General Board of Health, by making the medical faculty the agents through whom the public health will be provided for, the latter not to possess any control over local authorities, but merely to instruct them in the best means of preserving the public health. Mr. Richard Dover, of New-street, Spring-gardens, adduced a number of reasons, showing the necessity which existed for the formation of such an association, as the means of protecting the ratepayers against reckless and extravagant expenditure on the part of the Metropolitan Sewers Commission, and for securing the complete and economical construction of sewers, in conjunction with an abundant and cheap supply of pure water. Much dissatisfaction was expressed by several of the gentlemen present at the alleged unhandsome manner in which the one hundred and nine professional gentlemen were treated who had supplied plans for the sewage of the metropolis. A council was appointed to carry into practical effect the aim of the association.

THE EXHIBITION OF 1851 AND THE CITY FIRMS.—The number of applications during the past few days has been perfectly astonishing. At the City of London committee, on Wednesday, not less than 200 forms of application were returned, and an almost equal number of blank forms applied for, which were returned on Thursday, that being the last day for receiving applications. During the last week four clerks have been constantly employed in arranging the voluminous returns sent in. The total number of exhibitors for the City of London will considerably exceed 1000. Westminster expects to furnish nearly an equal number. The Finsbury and South London committees have also received an immense addition to their list of exhibitors.

THE LADIES' CHARITY-SCHOOL.—This institution, which was established in 1702, and now maintains 51 girls, from all parts of the United Kingdom, chiefly children or parents who have been in respectable circumstances, held its half-yearly general meeting at the school-house, John-street, Bedford-row, on Tuesday, for the special purpose of electing four children from a list of eleven candidates. John Venn, Esq., presided, supported by Mr. Deputy Bedford, &c. After the conclusion of the poll, the names of the successful candidates were announced, amongst which (much to the gratification of the numerous assemblage of ladies and gentlemen present) was that of Ruth Ann Brown, aged nine years, whose father went as cakler of the *Erebus*, with Sir John Franklin in the North Pole Expedition. The mother is now a nurse in the Greenwich Hospital School, and upon her exertions two other children are dependent. Lieut. Rose, R.N., Superintendent of Greenwich Hospital, attended, and, on behalf of the Royal naval service, returned thanks for the kind support of a child of one of those devoted seamen for whose fate the public has been recently so much excited. Votes of thanks having been unanimously awarded to the scrutineers, to J. Masterman, Esq., M.P. (treasurer), to Miss and Mr. Hoby (hon. secretaries), and other officers, as also to the chairman, the assembly received.

METROPOLITAN COMMISSIONS OF SEWERS.—A deputation from the Metropolitan Sanitary Association, consisting of the Rev. C. Hume, Mr. Carleton Baynes, Mr. C. R. Walsh, and the Rev. M. W. Lusignan, and Dr. Gavin, the honorary secretaries, waited on the Commissioners of Sewers on Tuesday, respecting the tidal ditches in Jacob's Island, Bermondsey. A memorial, signed by sixty of the inhabitants of Bermondsey was read, praying the Commissioners to use the powers entrusted to them, and to fill up the tidal ditches. The Rev. C. Hume, Dr. Gavin, and Mr. C. R. Walsh explained the wretched condition of that locality and the sanitary evils arising therefrom, and were assured by the Commissioners, that within a very few days steps would be taken for its improvement by a comprehensive plan of house drainage; but that in consequence of legal proceedings taken against them, the Commissioners could not promise at present to fill up the tidal ditches, as the memorialists urged them to do.

FEMALE EMIGRATION FUND.—The district committees for the reception of the names of emigrants have commenced their operations for the season, and will meet as follows:—For Westminster and Finsbury, at the Working Man's Institution, Pear-street, Westminster, on Monday evenings, at six o'clock; for Southwark and Lambeth, at Surrey Chapel School-rooms, on Tuesday evenings, at half-past eight o'clock; for the parish of Whitechapel, at St. Mary's Vestry, on Tuesday mornings, from ten to twelve; for Walworth and Camberwell, at the vestry of St. Peter's, Walworth, on Wednesday and Friday mornings, at twelve o'clock; for St. George's-in-the-East, at Christ Church Vestry, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings, at eleven o'clock; and at the schools every evening at half-past six; for Shadwell and Limehouse, at the Infant School-room, Shadwell, on Monday and Thursday evenings, from six to seven o'clock. Applications are also received at No. 4, St. Martin's-place, Trafalgar-square, every morning from eleven till twelve. Applicants should apply to the district committee nearest to their abodes.

ST. JAMES'S-PARK.—The works in St. James's-Park are progressing. The iron railing at the west end of what is known as the Enclosure has been put back in a line parallel with the front of the Palace. The iron railing of part of the Green-Park, opposite Stafford House, has also been altered, so as to be a continuation of that line, and make the ground opposite to the Palace into a regular form, opening into the Mall, the centre avenue of which will be exactly opposite to the centre of the Palace. The ground enclosed opposite Stafford House will be planted to correspond with that on the opposite side. The marble arch has been taken down to the ground; every block has been numbered, and a drawing made of each course, with corresponding numbers on the blocks, so that they may be exactly replaced hereafter. Should it be ultimately determined to re-erect the arch in the Mall near Stafford House, where, with a garden on either side of it, it would seem to form the commencement of the Palace grounds, it will be a matter for regret that it was not moved to that position bodily, as might have been done without much difficulty.

BURGLARY AND ATTEMPT TO MURDER.

Another case of this kind was also brought before the magistrate at Marylebone Police-office on Monday, viz.:—George Rouse, aged eighteen, was charged with a burglary at the house of Mr. George Seaton, landlord of the Dublin Castle, Park-street, Camden Town, and also with having committed a murder on the 1st of October, 1850, at Godwin, 58 S., by stabbing him in several places with a knife.

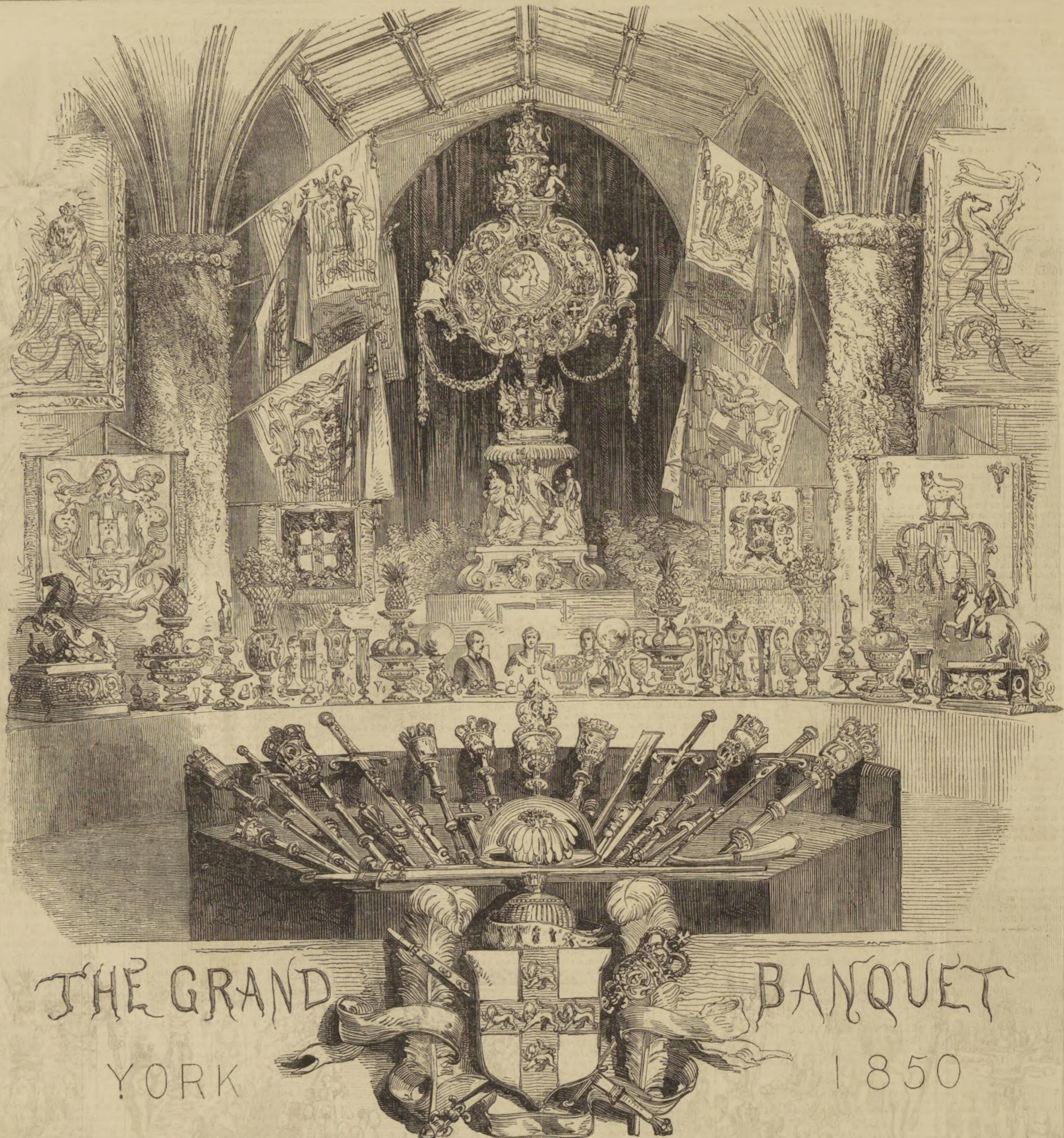
Godwin presented a most distressing appearance; there was a quantity of coagulated blood upon his face, he had a bandage round his head, and beneath his left eye was a quantity of strapping, from which blood was still oozing. He was extremely weak and faint, and made his statement sitting. The back part of the prisoner's head was also strapped up. On being sworn, the constable said: Between three and four this morning, as I was walking on duty round the grounds by Chalk Farm Tavern, I heard some one come along whistling towards me; that person was the prisoner, who immediately passed me. Not liking his appearance, I went after him, and overtook him within ten or twelve yards of Primrose-hill, when he suddenly stopped, apparently to obey a call of nature. At that time I observed something bulky under his coat, which was buttoned. He remarked to me, "It's rather a wet morning," and I unbuckled his coat, and, drawing from thence a leather bag, said it was his own money which he had worked for, at the same time producing 2s. 6d. Feeling satisfied that some robbery had been perpetrated, I told him he must go with me, when he said, "For God's sake don't take me, and I'll give you half." I laid hold of him by the back of the neck, and led him along, and for 500 yards he walked as quietly as possible. He then said something to me, but I cannot recollect the words he used, and at the same moment he suddenly sprang up, and I was stabbed by him in the face with a sharp instrument. I still kept hold of him, and we rolled together down an embankment. A scuffle then ensued between us, and he cut me again on the ear and the hand. I caught hold of his wrist, and saw the knife in his hand, which was upraised, as if in the act of once more stabbing me—the blow being about to be aimed at my head. We continued to scuffle, and the prisoner got away from me. I got up as quickly as possible, while the blood was flowing from me in a stream, and I ran after him with my truncheon. When I had got within a few yards of him, the ground being slippery, he fell. I fell too. We both got up, and with my truncheon I gave him several blows, which brought him down. I hallooed out, and my cries brought to my assistance two railway policemen, by whom the prisoner was secured and conveyed to the station-house. I managed to walk there myself in a bleeding and fainting condition, and on searching the prisoner I found in his possession three bags, which I now produce. They contain £19 in shillings, a crown, 14 half-crowns, 12 sixpences, 24 fourpenny-pieces, 15 threepenny-pieces, and other money in copper. In one of his waistcoat pockets I found two fourpenny-pieces, and in his fob a jet necklace.

Mr. Broughton: D d he say from whom he received the money as wages when you stopped him?—Witness: Yes, he said he had it from Mr. Grimble, but he did not tell me who or what Mr. Grimble was. I asked him how much he had received, and he said he believed about £25.

The evidence of Mr. Seaton's potman and others showed that the prisoner, who had been in the tap-room when they were shutting up the house, must have secreted himself somewhere on the premises instead of going away as he had been told to do.

Mr. Seaton swore to the loss of his money, and recognised one of the money-bags found on the prisoner as his, as also the knife with which he assaulted the policeman.

Mr. Broughton remanded the prisoner till Monday next, and Inspector Chambers was directed to bring on that day a surgeon's certificate with respect to the nature of the wounds which Godwin had received.</p



GRAND BANQUET AT YORK.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION OF 1851.

The fine old city of York has just been the scene of a magnificent Festival, which must be considered as one of the most interesting events in civic history; whether regarded for the splendour of the assembly, or in connexion with the great event which it was mainly designed to propitiate; namely, the Great Exhibition of International Industry in 1851.



ANCIENT "CAP OF MAINTENANCE."

The Banquet at York, in point of dignity the second city of the empire, originated in London, in the grand entertainment given, with the same patriotic object, in March last; and at which his Royal Highness Prince Albert and the Mayors and chief magistrates of the principal towns in the kingdom were present. It was but natural that this example should be followed by the great corporations of the country; and, after some correspondence on the subject, the proposition of the Lord Mayor of York (Mr. Seymour), to give a return banquet, was considered and discussed at a meeting of the Mayors and other civic authorities at Derby; when it was resolved that a subscription should be entered into for the purpose of enabling the Lord Mayor of York, in junction with the municipalities of the United Kingdom, to receive the Prince Consort and the Lord Mayor of London on a scale of becoming magnificence. The invitations were accordingly issued for Friday, the 25th October, when nearly one hundred Mayors and heads of boroughs declared their intention to be present; the entire number of guests invited being 248, the full extent of the accommodation afforded by the Guildhall at York, in which the Banquet was appointed to be given.

FITTINGS OF THE GUILDHALL.

The Guildhall of York is situated in the rear of the Mansion House; it is a fine old Gothic apartment of the fifteenth century, built by the Mayor and Commonalty, and the Master and Brethren of the Guild of St. Christopher, A.D. 1446. Its dimensions are 96 feet long by 43 feet wide, and the height 30 feet to the centre of the roof, which is composed of oak, decorated with numerous grotesque figures carved in bosses, and supported by 10 octagonal oak pillars on stone bases. Each of these pillars is 21 feet 9 inches in height, and very massive though severally cut out of one single tree.

To M. Soyer was entrusted the providing of the dinner (which, by the way, cost about £600, exclusive of wines), as well as the general arrangement of the Hall and its decoration. In order to extend the accommodation, a considerable portion of the adjoining Sessions Court was taken down. There

The whole of this part of the hall was profusely and elegantly adorned with crimson drapery, vases of flowers, evergreens, banners, &c.; and on either side of the great west window was a magnificent bust, one being that of Jupiter, and the other of Lucius Verres, the distinguished Roman patriot.



THE HUNDRED GUINEA DISH.—(DESCRIBED AT PAGE 350.)



THE BANQUET IN THE GUILDHALL AT YORK.

In front of the principal table, on a raised platform covered with purple cloth, was a collection of maces, state swords, and valuable civic insignia, belonging to the various corporate bodies, of all sizes and forms, varying in shape, ornaments, and design, wreathed with flowers and evergreens, through which there gleamed the bosses and incrustations of gold on the ancient maces, which had been wielded by generations of mayors, with the velvet sheaths and gaudy mountings of gigantic swords of state. The splendid honours borne by the chief magistrate of London were not added till the banquet had commenced; but the ancient city of Norwich crowned the gaudy grouping with its jewel-bestudded mace, a present from Queen Elizabeth herself. The York Sword ordinarily used is set with rubies, and is mounted with a large crystal, set transparent. The State Sword, only borne before the Sovereign by the Lord Mayor, is double-handled, and of great weight, and has a crimson velvet sheath, with gold mountings of griffins. The York Corporation Mace was the gift of Charles II.

The walls of the Guildhall were hung with crimson cloth, to the height of about ten feet, as were also the oak pillars. Above were suspended several paintings, including a portrait of the Marquis of Rockingham, by Reynolds; a portrait of Charles II.; also portraits of Lord Bingley, Sir John Lister Kaye,

Sir William Milner, and Lord Dundas, Lord Mayors of York. Besides the ordinary pendant gas-lights between the pillars of the arcade on each side, which were tastefully decorated with evergreens and flowers, there were other gas-lights which lit up every feature of the picturesque baronial building. In the body of the Hall there were eight variegated Gothic lanterns; three suspended from the roof in the north aisle, three in the south, and one at either end of the middle aisle, in the centre of which there was a chandelier, its pendant stem entwined with the figure of a serpent, formed in gas. The two pillars of the Hall, nearest to the Royal table, were wreathed with evergreens and flowers and serpentine gas-lights.

At the east end of the Hall was erected a handsome gallery for an orchestra, and a limited number of ladies to witness the banquet: it was ornamented with crimson drapery, oil-paintings, banners, evergreens, and flowers, and lit with pillars of gas, and Gothic lanterns.

The east, like the west window, was covered with crimson drapery, and in the centre was suspended a portrait of the present Lord Mayor of York, cleverly painted by Mr. Samuel Walker.

The banners of the several Mayors, suspended from the roof arcades, the gal-

lery, &c., were characteristically splendid: they bore the arms of the severa cities and boroughs whence they were sent; the banner of York, worked by the Lady Mayoress, was conspicuous to the right of the chair, and the banner of London to the left. The Lord Provost of Edinburgh sent the ancient banner presented to the trades of that city by the Queen of James IV., and borne by them at the battle of Flodden Field.

Three magnificent carved oak chairs (from Mr. Greenwood's establishment) were placed in the Guildhall, for the use of Prince Albert, the Lord Mayor of London, and the Lord Mayor of York. The bills of fare (supplied by Messrs. Bellerby and Son) were most elaborately embossed with the Royal arms and a superb rich fruit border.

The tables shone with evergreens, plateaux, centre-pieces heaped up with pines, grapes, and the richest fruit, with silver plate, beneath innumerable lights. Among the embellishments were various productions in patent glass silvering, prepared expressly for the occasion, as being peculiarly appropriate to a festival to celebrate the approaching congress of the artistic industry of nations. These specimens consisted of gilt, silvered, and bronzed figures, bearing large globes of silvered glass. Two highly-chased salvers, on pedestals, at the head of the

centre table, in ruby glass, the inner surface being variegated by the application of the silvering process, were very beautiful. There were also three superb drinking-cups, one for his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and one for each of the Lord Mayors of London and York; the first in ruby glass, portions of the stem and base internally checkered with silver, and on the sides bearing white sunken medallions of her Majesty and the Prince Consort, and the Royal

magnificent *coup d'or*. Soon afterwards, the Lord Mayor of London and his suite, preceded by his own insignia of office, entered the Hall and took his place.

On the right of the Lord Mayor were seated his Royal Highness Prince Albert, his Grace the Archbishop of York, Earl Fitzwilliam, Lord John Russell, Lord Beaumont, Sir Charles Wood, Bart., and the Hon. Bellby Lawley. On the left, the Lord Mayor of London, the Marquis of Abercorn, the Marquis of Clanricarde, the Earl of Carlisle, Earl Granville, Lord Feversham, the High Sheriff of Yorkshire, Sir George Grey, and Sir J. F. Johnstone, M.P.

After grace had been pronounced at the close as at the beginning of the banquet by the Rev. Canon Trevor, "the loving cup" was passed round, after the customary greeting delivered in the name of the Lord Mayor to all his guests, in the usual civic fashion, by Mr. Harker, the London toastmaster, and a flourish of trumpets.

The Chairman, in an appropriate speech, proposed "The health of our gracious Queen, and long may she reign over us." (Tremendous cheering and applause.)

As soon as the cheering had subsided,

The Chairman again rose, and said: "In the presence of the august personage who has this day honoured us with his company, I feel considerable difficulty in saying all which my feelings would prompt me to; but I trust I carry the feelings of all this large assembly along with me, when I say that the claims of his Royal Highness to the gratitude and affections of the people of this his adopted country, from the first of his appearance amongst us, are founded on this pure and worthy idea—and that is, whilst carefully abstaining from interfering in the political contests of the day, he has never shrunk from coming forward as befits his high station, his distinguished character, and his eminent abilities, in the promotion of any scheme which has for its object the furtherance of the social, the agricultural, or the commercial interests of the country. (Loud cheers.) In the language of the Romans of old, it might well be said of his Royal Highness, "Casarem portas, et fortunas suas"—"You carry the hopes and fortunes of Britain with you." (Cheers.) I believe I express the feelings of this meeting and of the country, when I say, that, since the first appearance of his Royal Highness among us, he has entitled himself in every place to the gratitude, as he has endeared himself to the affections, of the people of this country. (Cheers.) His claims are founded on this sure and certain basis, that, while wisely abstaining from mixing in the political excitement of the day, he has never shown himself backward in supporting every scheme for the benefit of the agricultural,

manufacturing, and industrial interests of the country. (Cheers.) I beg to return his Royal Highness my best thanks for his attendance here this day. (Loud cheers.)

Prince Albert rose and said,—My Lord Mayor, I am very sensible of your kindness in proposing my health, and I beg you, gentlemen, to believe that I feel very deeply your demonstrations of goodwill and cordiality towards myself.

I assure you that I fully reciprocate these sentiments, and that it has given me sincere pleasure to meet you, the representatives of all the important towns of the kingdom, again assembled at a festive board, in token of the unity and harmony of feeling which prevails amongst those whom you represent, and on which, I am persuaded, the happiness and well-being of the country so materially depends. (Loud cheers.) It was an idea honourable at once to the liberality and the discernment of the Lord Mayor of London, to invite you to assemble under his hospitable roof, before you started in the important undertaking upon which you were going to enter (cheers); when, according to ancient custom, the loving cup went round, it was a pledge you gave each other, that, whatever the rivalries of your different localities might be, you would in the approaching contest all act and appear as one, representing your country at the gathering of the products of the nations of the earth. (Loud cheers.) I see, by your anxiety to return, before your terms of office shall have expired, the compliment which London has paid you, that you personally appreciate to its full extent the intention of its chief magistrate, and you could not have selected a better place for your meeting than this venerable city, which is so much connected with the recollections and the history of the empire, and is now prominent as the centre of a district in which a high state of agriculture is blended with the most extensive production of manufactures. (Loud and continued cheering.) But I see, likewise, in your anxiety to meet us, her Majesty's Commissioners, again, a proof of your earnest and continued zeal in the cause of the approaching Exhibition: it could not be by the impetus of a momentary enthusiasm, but only by a steady perseverance and sustained efforts, that you could hope to carry out your great undertaking, and ensure for yourselves and the nation an honourable position in the comparison which you have invited. (Cheers.) If, to cheer you on in your labours, by no means terminated, you should require an assurance that that spirit of activity and perseverance is abroad in the country, I can give you that assurance, on the ground of the information which reaches us from all quarters, and I can add to it our personal conviction, that the works in preparation will be such as to dispel any apprehension for the position which British industry will maintain. (Loud cheering and applause.) From abroad, also, all accounts which we receive lead us to expect that the works to be sent will be numerous and of a superior character. Although we perceive in some countries an apprehension that the advantages to be derived from the Exhibition will be mainly reaped by England, and a consequent distrust in the effects of our scheme upon their own interests, we must, at the same time, freely and gratefully acknowledge, that our invitation has been received by all nations with whom communication was possible in that spirit of liberality and friendship in which it was tendered, and that they are making great exertions and incurring great expenses in order to meet our plans. (Cheers.) Of our own doings at the Commission, I should have preferred to remain silent; but I cannot let this opportunity pass without telling you how much benefit we have derived in our difficult labours from your uninterrupted confidence in the intentions, at least, which guided our decisions; and that there has been no difference of opinion, on any one subject, between us and the local committees, which has not, upon personal consultation, and after open explanation and discussion, vanished and given way to agreement and identity of purpose. ("Hear, hear," and applause.) [His Royal Highness, after a short pause, proceeded with evident emotion.] There is but one alloy to my feelings of satisfaction and pleasure in seeing you here assembled again; and that is the painful remembrance that one is missing from amongst us who felt so warm an interest in our scheme, and took so active a part in promoting its success: the last act of whose public life was attending at the Royal Commission; the admiration for whose talents and character, and the gratitude for whose devotion to the Queen and private friendship towards myself, I feel a consolation in having this public opportunity to express. (Sensation and low murmurs of approbation.) Only at our last meeting we were still admiring his eloquence, and the earnestness with which he appealed to you to uphold, by your exertions and personal sacrifices, what was, to him, the highest object—the honour of his country. (Hear.) He met you the following day, together with other Commissioners, to confer with you upon the details of our undertaking, and you must have been struck, as everybody has been who has had the benefit of his advice upon practical points, with the attention, care, and sagacity with which he treated the minutest details (cheers), proving that, to a great mind, nothing is little (cheers), from the knowledge that, in the moral and intellectual, as in the physical world, the smallest point is only a link in that great chain, and holds its appointed place in that great whole which is governed by the Divine wisdom. (Cheers.) The constitution of Sir Robert Peel's mind was peculiarly that of a statesman, and of an English statesman. (Cheers.) He was liberal from feeling, but conservative upon principle. (Loud cheers.) Whilst his impulse drove him to foster progress, his sagacious mind and great experience showed him how easily the whole machinery of a state and of society is deranged, and how important, but how difficult, also, it is to direct its further development in accordance with its fundamental principles, like organic growth in nature. (Loud cheers.) It was also peculiar to him, that, in great things, as in all the difficulties and objections occurred to him first. He would anxiously consider them, pause, and warn against rash resolutions; but having convinced himself, after long and careful investigation, that a step was not only right to be taken, but of the practical mode also of safely taking it, it became to him a necessity and a duty to take it. (Cheers.) All his caution and apparent timidity changed into courage and power of action, and, at the same time, readiness to make any personal sacrifice which its execution might demand. (Vehe- mence applause.) Gentlemen, if he has had so great an influence over this country, it was from the nation recognizing in his qualities the true type of the English character, which is essentially practical. (Cheers.) Warmly attached to his institutions, and revering the bequest left to him by the industry, wisdom, and piety of his forefathers, the Englishman attaches little value to any theoretical scheme. (Cheers.) It will attract his attention only after having been for some time placed before him; it must have been thoroughly investigated and discussed before he will entertain it. Should it survive this trial, it will stand to the ground during this time of probation. Should it survive this trial, it will be on account of the practical qualities contained in it; but its adoption in the end will entirely depend upon its harmonizing with the national feeling, the historic development of the country, and the peculiar nature of her institutions. (Loud cheers.) It is owing to these national qualities that this favoured land, whilst constantly progressing, has still preserved the integrity of her constitution from the earliest times, and has

been protected from wild schemes, whose chief charm lies in their novelty, whilst around us we have seen, unfortunately, whole nations distracted, and the very fabric of society endangered, from the levity with which the result of the experience of generations, the growth of ages, has been thrown away to give place to temporarily favourite ideas. (Loud cheers.) Taking this view of the character of our country, I was pleased when I saw the plan of the Exhibition of 1851 undergo its ordeal of doubt, discussion, and even opposition; and I hope that I may now gather from the energy and earnestness with which its execution is pursued, that the nation is convinced that it accords with its interests, and the position which England has taken in the world. (His Royal Highness resumed his seat amid a vehement burst of applause, which was repeated again and again with the greatest fervour.)

The following toasts were then given:—

"The Health of the Archbishop and Clergy." Acknowledged by the Archbishop of York.

"The Army and Navy." Captain Campbell returned thanks.

"The Health of the Lord Mayor of London." His Lordship returned thanks.

"The Health of Lord John Russell and her Majesty's Ministers."

Lord John Russell in acknowledging the compliment, observed:—"I feel that, on this occasion, we have to consider what hopes we have of the success of the Exhibition of 1851, and I cannot but think that it is of good augury for that Exhibition that so many of the chief magistrates of the cities and towns of this kingdom should have invited his Royal Highness and the Lord Mayor of London here, on purpose to express their wishes that the Exhibition may succeed and prosper—(cheers)—because I cannot forget that the chief magistrates of our municipal towns and corporations are not, like those in some other countries, the creatures of the Executive Government, but that they come from the popular will. (Hear.) They are the chosen of popular election, and chosen because they are believed to have the capacity, along with the councils which are associated with them, of preserving the peace, of providing for the security, and of taking care of the health of the cities and towns entrusted to their charge. (Hear, hear.) I say, therefore, that the mayors and chief municipal magistrates of this kingdom represent not merely their own views, but represent one of the most valuable parts of the institutions of this country; that, like those below them and those above them—like the vestry of the smallest parish, and like the Commons House of Parliament—they derive their strength and their force from their origin in the popular will, and the enjoyment of popular confidence. (Hear, hear.) And now, my Lords and gentlemen, let me say that I partake with those who have spoken in hopes of the brightest kind from the Exhibition of next year. I do so because I think that they are not direct, but many collateral, benefits which are likely to arise from this project (hear, hear); and let us consider that we are now about to try what can be effected by the arts of peace. Thirty-five years ago the nations of Europe were emerging from dreadful, a costly, and a sanguinary war, in the course of which war the various nations of Europe exhibited—let it be confessed—let it ever be gloried in—exhibited all the virtues which are required in war—courage and hardihood in enterprise, fortitude in enduring, submission for the sake of their independence to the greatest and most painful sacrifice. They did all this because, whether wisely or unwisely entered upon, national independence was the object—a prize for which every effort should be made. If the nations of Europe then exhibited, we may say, with scarcely an exception, the virtues which belong to war, I think that, after so many years of peace, it is now for us to show that there are advantages which can be gained from peace (hear)—that there are virtues which belong to peace. (Hear, hear.) I trust, in the Exhibition of next year, we shall show that we can promote the comforts, that we can enlarge the knowledge, that we can strengthen the kindly affections of mankind towards each other (hear, hear), and thus produce effects which, great as those virtues were shown in war, will be far more profitable to the world in general, and more consonant with those lessons which we learn from religion and from morals. (Cheers.) I trust, therefore, we shall allow not only that Peace has her victories as well as War, but that those victories, while they have as bright, have a far purer glory than any that can be attained by combat and destruction of human life. (Cheers.) I think, if we see that result, not only this country, but the nations of the world, will have reason to be grateful to that Prince who formed this project—who has persevered in it against all opposition (hear, hear)—who is about to reap the reward of his exertions (cheers), attended with no benefit, but much labour, to himself (hear, hear), but undertaken with views of benevolence and love for the interests of mankind. (Much cheering.)

The toast of the "Royal Commissioners and the Exhibition of 1851," was responded to by Earl Granville.

The next toast, "The House of Lords," was proposed by the Lord Mayor of York, and briefly responded to by the Marquis of Clanricarde.

The toast of "The House of Commons" followed, and was acknowledged by Mr. E. B. Denison.

The Earl of Carlisle proposed "The Health of the Lord Mayor of York, the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, and the Mayors present."

The Lord Mayor of York briefly acknowledged the toast, amidst great applause.

The Lord Provost of Edinburgh offered the sincere thanks of the municipal authorities of Scotland.

The Mayor of Cork and the Mayor of Bradford also acknowledged the toast.

The toasts of "The Lord-Lieutenant of the Three Ridings," "The Working Classes," "The County Magistracy," "The Magistrates of the Borough," and "The Lady Mayoress" followed, and it was midnight when the Prince left the table.

We annex the very *recherché* BILL OF FARE, in which M. Soyer employed the highest resources of his art:—

FIRST COURSE.—Trente-deux Potages : Quatre potages à la Victoria, quatre id à la Prince de Wales, huit id à la tortue transparente, seize id à la moderne. Trente-deux Poissons : Huit crème et saumon, huit truites saumonées à la marinère, huit filets de merlans à la crème, huit crème cod and haddock. Trente-deux Rôties : Six chapon à la Nelson, six saddleback de porc, quatre aloyaux de Bœuf à la crème, six filets de venaison, six quartiers d'agneau de maison & à la Seigneurie, quatre dindeaux en diablotin. Trente-deux flancs : Huit jambons à la York, huit poulettes à la Russe, huit timbales de riz à la Royal, huit pâtés chaud à la Vespaillenne. Quarante-huit Entrées : Huit sautées de fâsane au fumet de gibier aux truffes, huit de cotelettes de mouton à la Vicomtesse, huit de blancs de volaille à la York Minster, huit de riz de veau à la Palestine, huit de risotto de volaille à la Pompadour, huit de saumon, sea-salé.

SECOND COURSE.—Quarante Rôties : Huit de pordeaux aux feuilles de céleri, huit de faisans à la marinère, six caneton au jus d'orange, six de grâces à l'Écosaise, six de levres au jus de grâces, six de bécasses et bécassines au jus. Cent Entremets : Dix chartreuses de pêches, dix gelées de fraises Françaises à la Fontainebleau, dix salades de grâces à la Soyer, dix galantines aspicées à la Vallière, dix petits Macédoines de fruit crème, dix mirotons de homard aux olives, dix crevets au vin de champagne, dix gâteaux croustillants à la Dame de York, dix crèmes transparentes au kirchenweger, dix tartlettes pralinées aux cerises à la Montrouge. Vingt Rôties : Dix paniers de fruits Glacés à la Lady Mayoress, dix jambons en surprise à l'Ananas. Celeri à la Crème, Choux-fleur au beurre, Haricots vert, Choux de Bruxelles. Side-table : Vegetables, grand dessert fourré à la Watteau, sea-salé.

EXTRA DISHES ON THE ROYAL TABLE.—Les rougets à l'Italienne blanche, le John Dry à la marinière, l'extravagance culinaire à la alderman, le vol au vent à la Tallyrand, le pion à l'ancienne Rome, garni des ortolans; les guiliemots des Ardennes, la crème de la Grand Bretagne à la Victoria, la crème de la Grand Bretagne à la Albert, les rocallies aux huîtres gratinées à l'Osénd, la hure de sanglier à l'Allemande en surprise. Dessert floral à la Watteau. Raisins de Fontainebleau, fraises des bois Français, pêches de Montrou, ananas, raisins Muscat, melons, bananas, compôte de Chaumontelle. Poires à la Duchesse d'An-goulême.

We have engraved "The Hundred Guinea" Dish, from the Royal table. This Apician group contained a small portion of the following articles, viz.:—

	£ n. d.
5 Turtle Heads, part of fins, and green fat ..	costing 34 0 0
24 Capons, the two small noix from each side of the middle of the back ..	costing 8 0 0
only used ..	8 12 0
18 Turkeys, the same ..	5 17 0
18 Poults, the same ..	2 8 0
10 Grouses ..	2 5 0
20 Pheasants, noix only ..	3 0 0
45 Partridges, the same ..	3 6 0
6 Plovers, whole ..	0 9 0
40 Woodcocks, the same ..	5 0 0
3 dozen Quails, whole ..	3 0 0
100 Snipes, noix only ..	5 0 0
3 dozen Pigeons, noix only ..	0 14 0
6 dozen Larks, stuffed ..	0 15 0
Ortolans from Belgium ..	5 0 0
<i>The garniture</i> , consisting of cockasoms, truffles, mushrooms, crayfish, olives, American asparagus, crostades, sweetbreads, quebecs de volaille, green mangoes, and a new sauce ..	costing 14 10 0

The way M. Soyer accounts for the extravagance of this dish is as follows, viz. that if an epicure were to order this dish only, he would be obliged to provide the whole of the above-mentioned articles.

At the Royal table, also, were two magnificient pines (from Chatsworth), presented by his Grace the Duke of Devonshire. These pines weighed nearly 15 lb. each, and were of the variety named by Mr. Paxton, the "Royal Providence."

The wines were selected with great judgment by the committee, and were of the highest character. The port and sherry for the Royal table were ordered, at unlimited price, from Messrs. Chillingworth and Son, of London, wine-merchants to her Majesty.

There was a grand concert and a ball in the Great Assembly-room during the evening, and the whole city of York was brilliantly illuminated.

Prince Albert, who was the guest of the Lord Mayor of York (Mr. Seymour) on Friday night, left the Mansion House at eight o'clock on Saturday morning, and was accompanied to the railway station by the Lord Mayor, the Marquis of Abercorn, Colonel Grey, Colonel Seymour, Mr. Dolby, and Mr. G. W. Seymour. Upon his departure, his Royal Highness thanked the Lady Mayoress for the very satisfactory arrangements which had been made for his comfort and accommodation. The Prince arrived at the Euston-square station at one o'clock. The principal railway officials were in waiting on the arrival of the train, to receive his Royal Highness, who immediately got into one of the Royal carriages, which was in waiting, and drove off to the Waterloo station of the South-Western Railway, where a special train was ready to convey the Prince and his suite to Southampton, *en route* to Osborne.

GREAT INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION OF 1851.

All doubts and misapprehensions are vanishing before the evident and wonderful progress of the building in Hyde Park, the activity of the local committees, and the satisfactory advices from foreign contributors respecting the articles to be exhibited. Independently of the vast extent of iron-work in columns, trusses, and girders which has been brought on the ground (lately some fifty girders per day), and fitted, parts of the structure are being thoroughly finished, glazed, sashed, and floored for temporary work-shops; in fact, the



CUPS USED BY

LORD MAYOR OF YORK. H.H. PRINCE ALBERT. LORD MAYOR OF LONDON.

arms of England. The other two cups were of the same size and shape, but, instead of being ruby and silver, the colours were emerald and silver; and on the sides were the private arms of each of the Lord Mayors, together with the usual heraldic emblems of the cities of London and York respectively. The uncertainty of the Lord Mayor of Dublin's arrival prevented a cup being prepared for him.

ARRIVAL OF THE GUESTS.

The Lord Mayor of London and suite left on Thursday, at half-past nine o'clock, and by special train, on the North-Western line (and Midland), and with the Lady Mayoress, the Rev. C. Marshall (chaplain), Miss Stone, Mr. ex-Sheriff Nicol, the sword-bearer, mace-bearer, &c., arrived in about four hours and three-quarters at York, where, after a short delay on the part of the Lord Mayor of York, who was not prepared for such extraordinary speed on the part of the railway authorities, the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress entered a private carriage, and were driven to private lodgings which had been provided for his Lordship, the spare rooms in the Mansion-house having been appropriated for the use of Prince Albert. A considerable number of the provincial mayors also came in the course of the day. On Friday, between three and four o'clock, Lord J. Russell, the Earl of Carlisle, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir G. Grey, Earl Fitzwilliam, and other persons of distinction, came in by the trains then reaching York. The directors of the York and North Midland line proceeded to Normanton to meet Prince Albert, and escort him along their line. The train which brought his Royal Highness dashed into the station shortly before four o'clock, the journey from London by the North-Western and Midland lines having been performed, we believe, in four hours and a half, or within two minutes of that time. A guard of honour was drawn up on the platform. His Royal Highness was received by the Lord Mayor of York on alighting, and was conducted to Lord Wenlock's carriage, which was in waiting, and in which the Prince drove to the Mansion-house, attended by an escort. His Royal Highness was enthusiastically cheered by the people.

building has been begun in every part. Some of the columns for the roof have been raised to their extreme height of 66 feet; those only of the transept being higher by 42 feet. An idea of the vast amount of material to be employed may be conceived from the fact that the entire length of the *sash bars alone* is above 202 miles. The contractors are confident that they will erect and make a "local habitation" of Mr. Paxton's design by the 1st January. A well-trained army of men, above 1000, and to be increased to 1500 in number, steam-engines and machinery wherever it is applicable, back their expectations.

During the past ten days the local committees have everywhere been condensing the applications for space from contributors. The Dublin committee, acting under suggestions from Mr. Wallis, a deputy from the executive committee, have guaranteed a faithful display of Irish industry. The Edinburgh committee demand 9111 feet space, principally for raw materials and manufactures. The Sheffield committee have considerably increased their proffered quota of contributions. There are 249 firms of German silver and Britannia metal and cutlery, who ask for 5500 feet of space. The Leeds committee are busy with their arrangements. The visiting associations are also increasing at Leeds, Selby, Exeter, Leicester, Devonport, Southampton, and Bradford, the mayor of which latter town is a staunch and active friend to the great enterprise. The average deposit is from £1 to £6. per week to pay all expenses. Mr. T. Martin, of Reigate, has offered to lads of the town who will save 1d. per week, to frank their visit, &c. to the Exhibition.

The meeting of the mayors at York on the morning after the dinner was of material advantage to certain districts—those in the cotton manufacture. Manchester and Glasgow were there and there urged to forward complete specimens of their local industrial employment (Manchester has been throughout laggard, from some selfish reason). The Mayor of Leicester promised to attend to the hosiery department of his town. Worcester was asked to send its best specimens of gloves. The ornamental iron was declared to be insufficient. Cutlery, hitherto ineffectively promised from Sheffield, was to be looked after, as America, Belgium, and Germany will in this branch specially compete. A want of cordiality was reported to exist among the silver-platers of Birmingham (this great town has but poorly advanced the interests of the Exhibition up to the present time). The carpet and lace divisions were said to be well-selected. Macclesfield was affirmed to be behind in its silk; and the returns generally, in satins, velvets, gauzes, and crapes, it was stated, might be considerably bettered. The municipal officers of Leith, Hull, and Liverpool promised cases illustrative of the imports of their native towns.

Heavy woollen goods are to be supplied from the Yorkshire districts. A Birmingham firm will exhibit cutting and blocking machines—one especially for shaping the fronts of Wellington boots. Power-looms will be forwarded from Blackburn.

The foreign authorities have been especially alive. Russia has already several cases of goods in the metropolitan docks. France has received official directions for the forwarding of her contributions.

Bavaria has applied for more space in the fine-art department. There are returns in metal-work, *papier-mâché*, porcelain, and silk, expected from Germany at large. Belgium will send a varied and extensive display of manufactures and textile fabrics.

The Central Committee of the United States, at a meeting on the 16th Sept., President Fillmore in the chair, after reading communications from the American Minister in London, presented the following list of articles which it was believed their vast territories would forward:—Beef, pork, hams, butter and cheese, wool, hair, feathers, down, fur, lard, candles, honey, wax, spermaceti, skins, hides, leather, wheat, flour, straw plait, cotton, rice, tobacco, sugar, all descriptions of timber, building stores, precious metals, cutlery, locks, riddles, bowie-knives, clocks, gold pens, all agricultural machinery, printing presses, pianos, iron and metal work, coal of all sorts, textile and fibrous manufactures of every description, &c.; which Mr. T. Grenough, of London, would take charge of on arrival here.

Gossip is liberal in its thousand rumours and suggestions. The *Athenaeum* recommends the lighting of the parks after this occasion. A club of foreign merchants to receive visitors is talked of in the City. The *Chronicle* properly reproaches the great City companies with their apathy and selfish indifference. None of the masters, wardens, or other officers appear upon the City committees. The labours of the executive committee respecting the awards of space to the applications will forthwith commence. They will determine the relative proportions to be borne by the four great divisions one to the other in the exhibition; and, after minute examination of the claims, &c., of the various local committees, will decide on the amount to be allotted to each in the several departments.

Preparations are in progress to accommodate foreign visitors in the suburbs, and to organise local committees of the tradesmen most likely to be interested, who shall be responsible for all the arrangements; the terms, &c. of which should be officially registered by the commissioners, or their agents, and foreign consuls.

Mr. Wyld, of Charing-cross, has just issued a neatly engraved Outline Elevation and Plan of the Great Building, the price of which is One Penny.

COUNTRY NEWS.

THE PEEL STATUE AT BIRMINGHAM.—The subscription for this object is not advancing very rapidly; but there appears to be little doubt that the sum of £2000, which is the amount required, will be realised. During the last few days the following amounts have been received:—From the workpeople of Mr. William Mitchell, £2 4s.; Messrs. W. and F. Room, £2; Mr. G. Homer, Sothill, £2; workpeople of Messrs. James Cartland and Son, £5; Messrs. William Blews and Son, £2 2s.; Athenic Institute, 10s. 6d.; workpeople of Messrs. Day and Millward, 10s. 8d.; Mr. John Kendrick (third subscription), £1; and Mr. George Unite (second subscription), £1 1s.

GISBOROUGH MUTUAL IMPROVEMENT SOCIETY.—The inhabitants of Gisborough and neighbourhood were entertained on the evenings of Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday week, by a course of lectures by Mr. Jabez Inwards, on phrenology and mesmerism, which were well attended, a great proportion of the audience comprising the grace and beauty of the vale of Cleveland.

ENTHRONEMENT OF THE NEW ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOP OF BIRMINGHAM.—Dr. Ullathorne, in accordance with the recent Papal bull, was on Monday enthroned at the cathedral in Bath-street as Roman Catholic Bishop of Birmingham, his spiritual jurisdiction extending over the counties of Warwick, Worcester, Stafford, Berks, and Oxford, with the administration of Nottingham. In consequence of the novelty of the ceremony, and the discussions to which the Pope's ecclesiastical appointments have given rise, the cathedral, before the commencement of the service, was densely crowded; but it was evident that a large portion of those present were attracted by motives of curiosity, and were not members of the Roman Catholic Church. Pontifical high mass was celebrated by the bishop, assisted by Dr. Weedall, and a very numerous retinue of priests. The sermon, announced to be preached by Dr. Newman, formerly of the Established Church, but now Father Superior of the Oratorians in Birmingham, excited, by anticipation, most interest, and led, without doubt, to the numerous attendance of Protestants, who were to be seen in all parts of the cathedral. The attendance at the cathedral in the evening, to hear Dr. Ullathorne's inaugural discourse, was quite as numerous as that of the morning. He stated that the office of Bishop was not voluntarily assumed, but was an appointment by the Holy Pontiff, to whose authority the Catholic clergy were bound to submit. The Right Rev. Prelate dwelt at great length upon the duties and responsibilities of a Bishop. They were purely spiritual, not secular or political; and as the interests of eternity were infinitely more important than those of time, so the office of Bishop was higher and its duties more onerous than those of an earthly Prince or Potentate. Throughout the entire sermon, which was eminently plain and practical, the doctor never in the slightest degree referred to the controversy now waging against the Pope's assumption.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERIES ON THE YORK AND NORTH MIDLAND RAILWAY.—Very extensive robberies of valuable goods have for some time past taken place in connexion with this railway, and the result of investigations just made have led to the discovery of a system of plunder reaching over a period of years. Since 1847, the company have been called upon to make good many claims of lost goods, consisting of damasks, silks, woollen cloths, mantles, dresses, pilot-coats, gin, rum, and other consignments, and four persons, formerly in the company's service, are now in custody, who, it is alleged, have supported themselves and families by a wholesale system of theft, for the last two years, by robbing the goods trains of the company at Middlethorpe station, where they stop.

ALARMING AND DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN YORK.—On the night of Tuesday last the ancient city of York was visited by a dreadful conflagration at the extensive premises of Mr. Cattley, raff-merchant, in Skeldergate, and it is estimated that £3000 will not cover the loss sustained. Shortly after eleven o'clock flames were seen issuing from the roof and windows of the saw-mill, a large building on the right hand side of the raff-yard. An alarm was, as a matter of course, instantly raised, and in a few minutes multitudes of persons were on the spot ready to render assistance in counteracting the destructive element. All efforts, however, on the part of the firemen seemed abortive for several hours, as the fire raged with as much fury as ever; and it was not until between four and five o'clock next morning, that the flames became so far subdued, as to dissipate all fears of their spreading any further. The saw-mill, which is entirely gutted, the burnt walls only remaining standing, was a valuable building, containing a large quantity of machinery, worked by steam power, for sawing timber of all kinds, cutting veneers, and wood-turning generally. The machinery is rendered useless, and now lies scattered about among huge masses of charred beams and ashes. It may be observed, that the raff-yard belonging to Mr. Cattley covers a considerable area, and was surrounded by sheds and dwellings. One shed, which contained a quantity of mahogany, is entirely destroyed, along with its contents; another shed is half burnt; and two houses, where some of Mr. Cattley's workmen resided, have been gutted by the flames. It is satisfactory to state that no life has been sacrificed, neither has there been any accident to a single individual engaged at the fire. Nothing definite is known respecting the origin of the conflagration, but it is supposed that some sawdust had ignited in the saw-mill, and hence the great destruction of property which we have related. In the raff-yard, and the buildings adjoining, it is estimated that there was wood and other property worth not far short of £10,000; consequently, considering the combustible nature of the materials which the fire had to play upon, it is fortunate that the damage is less than the value of one-third of the timber destroyed. Mr. Cattley is insured in the Yorkshire Insurance Company to the extent of £1000 only, and, if he should not be insured in some other office, his loss will be a serious one. During the greater part of the following day the fire-engines were, at intervals, in operation, as the conflagration was not totally extinguished.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

JUVENTUS.—The Grand Tournament will be held at the St. George's Chess Club. That, therefore, is no proper club for you to join. **B.C.H.** A CAMBRIDGE GRADUATE, SEA-SERPENT, PHILO-MATH.—They shall be examined as to merit of their insertion.

HATH DUO.—Your solution of Problem No. 351 is incorrect. Examine it again.

CAPE TOWN.—It is too true, as we found out very shortly after the Problem appeared.

J.E.—A player must not capture any piece in the act of Castling.

W.H.O.—We can give no decision unless the precise circumstances are stated.

H.B.W.—Oxford.—How do you propose to mate it? your last if Black, for his first move, play B to Q 3d?

BELLARY.—Surely an easy mate in two moves. 1. Q to her 4th (ch); 2. Kt to K 4th—mate!

F.W.C. Langport; M.P.; PHILO-CHESS.—1. Your suggestions relative to the Chess Congress next year shall not be forgotten. 2. See the *Chess-Player's Chronicle* for November, just out, for the information you require.

HIPPO.—Your adversary could compel you to retract the last move, and place your King out of check.

THETA.—If F L—We are sorry to say they are quite unsuited for publication.

J.B. Worcester.—1. If the funds of your Club permit, you should obtain the chief English standard treatises for the present; these, with the *Chess-Player's Chronicle*, will form an ample library for the present. 2. The price of the forthcoming work on game endings, by Kling and Horwitz, will be £6 to subscribers, and £8 to the public at large.

TRUE BLUE.—Everything, we rejoice to say, proceeds most favourably for the expected tournament next year. Already in France the subject is awakening the liveliest enthusiasm, and a corresponding interest will, no doubt, be manifested by the German and Italian players, as soon as they become acquainted with the project.

H.H. City-road.—Very smartly played by White. The other games promised we have no doubt will prove equally acceptable.

F.T. Braintree.—You will see from the advertisement of the "Staunton Chess-men" in another part of our paper that they may be had now, in a plain mahogany box, for £2s the set. They are, therefore, not only the best, but the cheapest men you can have.

AGRICOLA.—Send a Post-office order, payable to the publisher of the *Chess-Player's Chronicle*, 21, King William-street, Strand, and he will forward you a set free of cost for carriage.

BETA.—It cannot be solved in the way you propose.

CACUS.—The key move to M Kieseritzky's "Position Curleuse," Enigma No. 602, is—1. P to Q B 5th. Your problem shall not be slighted.

PROVINCIAL PESSIS.—The heads of country Chess Clubs should lose no time in forming committees for the purpose of raising subscriptions and appointing their champions, to carry out the object of the great assemblage next year.

C.M.J.—Your solution of the beautiful little Problem No. 349 is egregiously wrong, as a moment's examination must show you.

T. GULDEN.—We beg to acknowledge the receipt of the Rules and By-Laws of the new Chess Club at Guisborough.

A.CAMBRIDGE GRADUATE.—It shall have immediate insertion.

B.C.H.—We are no matto in six moves, if Black play correctly.

K. PARIS.—II S, New York; S N, Nottingham.—Private communications have been forwarded.

B.B.—The very clever Enigma, No. 613, is so instructive, that we must leave you and other young players to work out the mystery without any assistance from us.

BATH DUO.—The solution of Enigma No. 609 is accomplished as follows:—1. K to his 5th; 2. Kt to K 6th; 3. B to Q B 2d; and 4. B mates.

AMICUS.—Incessant practice with good players, and a judicious course of Chess study, will soon give you a competent knowledge of the game. See notice above to J B.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 351.—By P. of Graham's Town; MILES, MINOS, JUAN, are correct. All others are wrong.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 352.—By W B, J D B, S W H, and R M, are correct. All others are wrong.

SIMPLE SIMON.—Much too obvious. | E M—Neat, but far from original.

* * * Very many communications on Chess must stand over until next week.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 352.

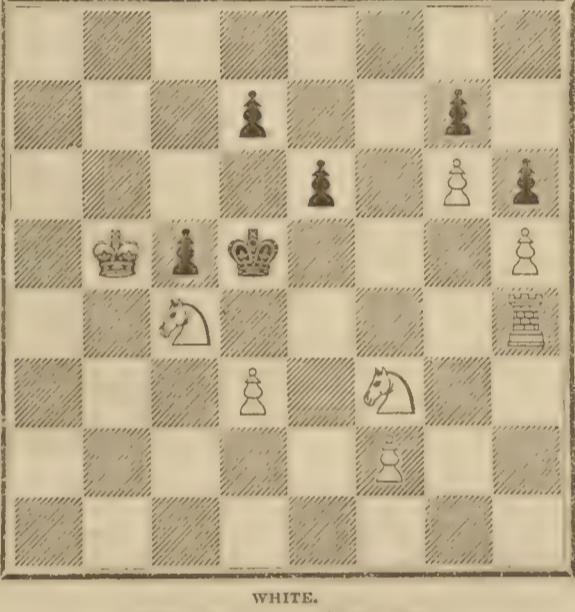
WHITE. **BLACK.** **WHITE.** **BLACK.**

1. B to K 6th | P takes B | 4. Kt to Q B 3d (ch) | K to Q B 4th
2. R to K 4th | P to K 4th | 5. R to Q B 4th—Mating.
3. K to Q 7th | K to Q 4th |

PROBLEM NO. 354.

By ST. EDMUND, of Ipswich.

BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play, and mate in five moves.

SECOND MATCH BY CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE LONDON AND AMSTERDAM CHESS CLUBS.

WHITE (London).

18. B to K Kt 4th

BLACK (Amsterdam).

17. P to K B 3d

18. Q to K B 2d

London to play.

CHESS IN THE METROPOLIS.
GAME BETWEEN MR. W.—L., M.P., AND CAPTAIN KENNEDY.
(King's Bishop's Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. W.)	BLACK (Capt. K.)	WHITE (Mr. W.)	BLACK (Capt. K.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	17. K R to Kt 4th	Q to K R 6th (ch)
2. P to B 4th	P takes P	18. K to his 2d (ch)	Q to K R 7th (ch)
3. K B to Q B 4th	Q to K R 5th (ch)	19. K to Q 3d	Castles
4. K to B sq	P to Q 3d	20. Q B takes P	Q to K B 7th
5. P to Q 4th	P to K 4th	21. P to Q B 3d	Kt to K 4th (ch)
6. Kt to B 3d	Q to K II 4th	22. Q B takes Kt	P takes B
7. P to K R 4th	K B to K Kt 2d	23. P to Q 5th	P takes Q P
8. K to Kt sq	Q B to K Kt 5th	24. B takes P	P to K B 4th
9. K R P takes P	Q B takes Kt	25. R to Kt 5th	P takes P (ch)
10. P takes B	Q takes Kt P (ch)	26. P takes P	R takes B (ch)
11. K to B sq	Kt to K 2d	27. P takes R	P to K 5th (ch)
12. Q Kt to B 3d	K R to K Kt sq	28. K to Q B 4th	Q to Kt 3d (a)
13. K R to K Kt sq	Q to K R 3d	29. Q to Kt 4th (ch)	K to Kt sq
14. Kt to Q 5th	Kt takes Kt	30. Q to Kt 3d (ch)	K to R sq
15. B takes Kt	P to Q B 3d	31. R takes B (b)	R to Q B sq (ch)
16. B to Q Kt 3d	Q Kt to Q 2d	And White resigned.	

(a) This move of Black's Queen was made in anticipation of his antagonist's next move (Q to Kt 4th, ch), and in the hope, which was realized, of subsequently being able to give the fatal check with the R to Q B sq.

(b) White now commits the irretrievable error of taking the Bishop; but an examination of the position will show, we think, that, under any circumstances, he could scarcely have done better than make a drawn game.

THE CHESS CONGRESS OF 1851.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

SIR,—I must crave indulgence for intruding upon you; but, having read in your admirable Journal the excellent letter of my chess-brother, Captain Kennedy, of Brighton, I cannot refrain from recording my unqualified approval of what he has written on the subject, and the happy and lively style in which he has expressed his opinion. Since the idea was first talked of at the last meeting of the Yorkshire Chess Association, in May, of which I had the honour to be Chairman, I have been anxious to see it carried out; and I trust the gallant Captain's letter will arouse the warriors of Chess like the blast of a trumpet. Though in the "sere and yellow leaf," Captain Kennedy has done me the honour to place my name among a host of constellations; and, although I feel my deficiency as an actor in the great drama, as



TERCENTENARY ANNIVERSARY OF KING'S SCHOOL, SHERBORNE.

TERCENTENARY ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDATION OF THE KING'S SCHOOL, SHERBORNE.

party had been at the School before the beginning of the present century, and had travelled long distances to attend on the occasion.

An interesting festival was held on the 23rd ult., in commemoration of the Tercentenary Anniversary of the foundation of the King's School, at Sherborne, founded by King Edward VI., by letters-patent dated May 13th, 1550; unavoidable obstacles having prevented its being kept on the exact anniversary.

The weather was very favourable, and the gathering very large, owing as well to the anxiety of all old Sherbornians, who were within anything like distance, to meet their old school-fellows, as to the very large attendance of gentry from the immediate neighbourhood. The arrangements were under the direction of a committee, amongst whom were the Earl Digby, Lord-Lieutenant of the county, the Earl of Ilchester, the Right Honourable the Vice-Chancellor Knight Bruce, Right Hon. S. March Phillips, the Warden of Wadham College, Oxford, Sir W. Medlicott, Mr. Bruce Pryce, and other celebrated old pupils of the School, with the members of the neighbourhood, and the Governors

county, some of the leading gentry in the neighbourhood, and others connected with it.

At half-past ten o'clock, the company assembled in the School-room, and a procession was formed, headed by the bachelors, followed by the Governors of the School, the boys and masters, and some two or three hundred ladies and gentlemen; they proceeded to the church, where a sermon was preached by the Rev. R. Lyon, D.D., some time Head Master, after which the company returned to the School-room, where an address was delivered by the present Head Master, the Rev. H. D. Harper, M.A., Fellow of Jesus College, Oxford, tracing, at considerable length, the rise and progress of the School, from its foundation to the present time, and claiming a great number of celebrated men, as well in the world at large as in the universities, as having been educated at the School.

A party of about 300 ladies and gentlemen afterwards sat down to an elegant *dîner* in the Town-hall, where some very excellent speeches were delivered. There was also another meeting in the evening, when upwards of 120 gentlemen sat down to dinner, and passed a very joyous evening in the renewal of old associations and the recollections of former days. Some of the

The King's School at Sherborne was the first of Edward's foundation, in all probability owing its position to the Protector Somerset, who at the time held the estates of Sherborne Castle. After the death of Edward, the estates were restored to the See of Sarum, to which they properly belonged; and Bishop Jewel took an active part in the arrangement of the School premises. Among the books of the library are presents from Jewel, the Hon. Robert Boyle, Earl Bristol, William Lord Digby, Sir Phillip Sydenham, Bart., "the learned Thomas Windham," and others. The School suffered much in the civil wars; and, when the forces of the Parliament occupied Sherborne Castle, the warden and several of the governors were amongst those who were imprisoned, and whose estates were confiscated; and the emblems of Royalty about the premises caused the anger of Captain Helyer, "a Capitayne of ye Parliamente." The estates of the School have considerably increased within the last century, and give it a high position amongst the leading schools of England.

THE BRITISH EMBASSY AT COPENHAGEN.—On Wednesday, the 16th ult., a dinner was given by the Marshal of the Court Levetzau, on the 25th anniversary of Sir Henry Wynn's residence as British Ambassador Extraordinary at the Court of Denmark. The King of Denmark, on this occasion, presented to Sir Henry, by the hands of Chamberlain Von Reedtz, Minister for Foreign Affairs, a tankard of the most beautiful workmanship, produced in the atelier of M. Michelsen, of this city. On the four sides were portraits of the four Danish Monarchs to whom Sir Henry had been accredited; and it bore the following inscription:

This Tankard is presented by FREDERICK VII. to Sir HENRY W. W. WYNNE, who, as the Representative of four British Sovereigns to four Kings of Denmark, has promoted the continuance of, and confirmed the good understanding between, Great Britain and Denmark. The banquet was of the most splendid description. The Hereditary Prince of Denmark, the diplomatic corps, all the Ministers, and many persons of distinction attended at it. The warmest feelings of regard and respect were manifested towards Sir Henry Wynn by all present, not only for his services as ambassador, but also for his private worth and amiable character, which have so much endeared him to every one who has had the honour of his acquaintance.

STEAM-SHIPS IN AMERICA.—Within the last three or four weeks there have been launched no less than seven large steam-ships, viz.—the *Prometheus*, *Humboldt*, *St. Lawrence*, *Pacific*, *Brownsville*, and *Louisiana* (first known as the *Matamoras*), and *Union*. Another, the *Placer*, for Davis and Brooks, to run in the Gulf of Mexico, will, probably, be launched before the close of next week. During the same time, five steamers have either gone to sea, or made their trial trips, viz.—the *Pacific*, *Florida*, *New World*, *Franklin*, and *Columbia*. There are now at this port twenty steam-ships, either on the stocks or receiving their machinery, whose aggregate tonnage is about 35,000 tons. Several of them will be ready for sea this season. Besides these, about twenty sail of craft of various descriptions are in progress in the yards of the city and its suburbs.—*New York Paper*.

On digging for the foundations of a new church at Ilfracombe, a most abundant spring of pure water, an article hitherto unknown in that town, was discovered.



PARIS FASHIONS FOR NOVEMBER.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR NOVEMBER.

At length the Winter Fashions have made their appearance; every house has brought out its novelty, each rivaling the other in elegance and richness.

Among mantelets it is very difficult to discover that which will carry off the palm for good taste and elegance: will it be this somewhat longer sleeve, this a little shorter, this one a little wider, or that a little narrower? is the front of the mantelet to terminate in a point, or is it to be rounded off, or is it to be a little closer or fuller? These various shades of difference in shape are represented by charming patterns.

In bonnets, velvet prevails. The shapes are open, in order to give room to puffed-out hair-bands, drawn in at the bottom, and setting round the face; the crowns are thrown back *en calotte*, called *Jockey*, but without the horse-shoe, though this latter style is old. The insides of the bonnets are for the most part trimmed with velvet ribbon; there are also many velvet drawn bonnets, trimmed with plaited velvet or black lace, and contrasting shades of velvet are often used instead of alternating velvet and lace. The favourite colours, or shades, are scabious, straw, violet, grey beaver, rose, white, and two new colours, dove and fire. The bonnet trimmings are velvet flowers, with foliage of satin of the same colour as the bonnet; small weeping willows of feathers, or plaited ornaments of two contrasting shades. Velvets and terry velvets are also united; grey beaver with rose, scabious and black, violet velvet with black lace. There are also a few drawn satin bonnets.

Cloth is adopted for morning walking dresses, *redingote* form, open down the front, and embroidered in arabesque pattern, in silk braid and other trimming; the sleeves are worked at bottom, and open, to admit underneath cambric or muslin sleeves tight at the wrist; the body is embroidered to match the skirts. With this *redingote* is worn a *pardessus* of the same cloth, embroidered in front and at bottom with braiding of from two to two-and-a-half inches wide. We have also seen dresses of woollen stuff, called *armure*, with a wave-in border at the bottom of the skirt. Thus, the skirts of these dresses have three borders, each having five satin stripes of lighter shade than the ground of the dress: the spaces between the borders are the same as that formed by the five stripes, so that the ornament comes up to more than half the length of the skirt. The whole of the body is striped, but the sleeves have similar stripes only at the bottom. The more showy dresses, and a little *decolletées*, are square in front (Louis XV. style), the body pointed, the skirt plain, and but few flounces. The colours are sombre and plain; the materials are velvet, satin, damask, watered, *antique*, and some plaids for the theatres and half dress. These dresses are always worn with open sleeves, trimmed with *engageantes* of lace; and to shelter from the cold, satin ends of sleeves edged with fur.

Short velvet cloaks, richly embroidered either in satin stitch, silk braid, or gimp, are decidedly in vogue, the preferred colours being burnt bread and black. Short velvet cloaks, of the paletot shape, half tight, trimmed with lace embroidered entirely in satin stitch, and with narrow braiding, are also worn. There are also to be seen plain short *Cachemire* or cloth cloaks, cut in the shape of a bell, and somewhat long.

On mantelets of silk entirely embroidered velvet ribbon is worn; or stamped velvet flowers upon the stuff, produce a very pleasing effect. The braid used for the arabesque pattern is commonly plain, or only has a thick cord, and is about half to three-quarters of an inch wide.

For walking, boots, entirely of leather, are the most fashionable; the upper part of supple leather, like a thin stuff, and the lower part in varnished leather.

The Illustrations.—Walking-dress: Drawn velvet bonnet trimmed with black blonde, and a small marabout feather. *Satin rep's mantelet*, trimmed with two rows of deeply scalloped Chantilly lace. Dress of *Pekin satiné*, with two rows of wide braid and one row of narrow: the width of the ornament is two inches and a half, and the space between also two inches and a half. Velvet mantelet, with arabesque in silk braiding, a quarter of an inch wide, and satin stitch, slightly fitting to the waist, wide sleeves, and entirely embroidered. Cap of *Alençon* lace, with flat bows of ribbon, and lappets of the same. *Engageantes* of India muslin, with two rows of Mechlin lace, one above the other.

The gentleman's hat, with rather a large brim, high crown, and somewhat wide at the top. Turned down collars are going out of fashion. Coat, open in front, the skirts short and narrow; the waist still long, but they are becoming shorter. *Pardessus* short, closed in front, with a double row of buttons, and thinly wadded. Semi-large trousers, hanging straight down, ornamented with a band on the outside seam.



WALKING DRESS.

These articles are from the establishment of Laurent Richard, tailor to the late King Louis Philippe.



WALKING DRESS.

DEATH OF THE DUKE OF PALMELLA.

LETTERS from Lisbon, dated October 13, announce the fatal termination of the illness of the Duke of Palmella, on the 12th, when he expired in the midst of his numerous family. He met his approaching fate in a most courageous manner, retaining his faculties to the last; and one of his last requests, before receiving the sacrament and taking leave of his family, was that his body might be opened after death, in order that the real nature of his protracted sufferings should be known and communicated, for the good of humanity, to the eminent medical practitioners whom the Duke had so recently consulted in Paris and London.

The Duke of Palmella was born on the 8th of May, 1781, and had, consequently, completed his sixty-ninth year. A very considerable part of his life was dedicated to the diplomatic service of Portugal, which he represented at the Congress of Vienna, in 1814; and he was one of the General Committee of the eight powers who signed the Peace of Paris. When the debate respecting the slave-trade took place in the Congress, he warmly opposed the immediate abolition by Portugal, which had been demanded by Lord Castlereagh. He was also one of the foreign ministers who signed the declaration of the 13th of March, 1815, against Napoleon; immediately after which he was nominated representative of Portugal at the British Court. In 1816, however, he was recalled to fill the office of Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in Brazil. In February, 1818, he visited Paris, for the purpose of making some arrangements relative to Monte Video, with the Spanish Ambassador, Count Fernan Nunez. After the Portuguese Revolution, he retired for a time from active life. He was next selected to attend at the coronation of Queen Victoria; and his great wealth enabled him to vie, on that occasion, with the representatives of the other Courts of Europe. He was several times called to preside over the councils of his Sovereign, but only held office for a limited period. Though a member of the ancient nobility, all his titles were honourably acquired by his own exertions, and were the appropriate rewards of the most distinguished abilities and meritorious services. No Portuguese statesman acquired greater celebrity abroad, and no man acted a more consistent part in all the political vicissitudes of the last thirty years, throughout which he was a most prominent character.



THE LATE DUKE OF PALMELLA.

The death of this eminent statesman is (says a contemporary) a great loss to Portugal, which runs no small risk of being ultimately submerged under the dubious pilotage of the host of modern politicians who have sprung up during the reign of Donna Maria II. Her Majesty had the greatest reason to look upon the Duke's demise as a personal calamity, although his treatment at Court during the last eight or ten years would lead to a very different conclusion; it cannot, however, be denied that his Grace studied, during that period, his own character more than the conduct observed towards him, in his efforts to save the throne from that public resentment against misgovernment which has more than once enabled the revolutionary party to place her Majesty's crown in imminent peril. 1846 was a clear demonstration of the fact; and it is not less true that the Duke's discouragement of more recent plans to upset the present Cabinet has contributed in no small degree to the continued maintenance of tranquillity in the country, whilst those disposed to resort to violent measures will, unfortunately for the State, now find, when the occasion offers, in his Grace's vacant post the want of a salutary check which may be more fatal in its consequences to the Crown than what might be supposed to follow the life of one man. The great wealth at the disposal of the Duke of Palmella during the latter part of his life has tended much to increase his influence and importance, even out of office, in a country where the nobility are generally impoverished or opposed to the dynasty, and their natural places taken by new men who have generally sprung from the lower classes of society.

It is related of the Duke when Count de Palmella, that during the contest in Spain and Portugal, Napoleon one day hastily addressed him with—"Well, are you Portuguese willing to become Spanish?" "No," replied the Count, in a firm tone. Far from being displeased with this frank and laconic reply, Napoleon said next day to one of his officers, "The Count de Palmella gave me yesterday a noble 'No.'"

The accompanying Portrait is from the large print of the Congress of Vienna; and, therefore, represents the Duke of Palmella at mid-age.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

AMMUNITION FROM IRELAND.—A vessel has arrived at Woolwich, from Belfast, having on board 9 barrels, 226 half-barrels, and 1374 quarter-barrels, 2 hogsheads, 4 bags, and 10 hides of ammunition, from Ireland, comprising the whole of the ship's cargo.

THE CIVIL POWER ON BOARD SHIPS OF WAR.—In consequence of the late proceedings on board the *Excellent*, gunnery-ship, at Portsmouth—in which the commanding officer refused to allow a magistrate's warrant to be executed by a policeman—the Admiralty have issued orders to all commanders of her Majesty's ships, to the effect that every assistance is to be given to the civil officers in the execution of their authorised duties.

THE COLONELCY OF THE 20TH REGIMENT.—This appointment, for some time vacant, will, it is now understood, be given to the general officer we before alluded to, viz. Major-General Lightfoot, C.B. This distinguished officer has received gold and silver war medals, with thirteen clasps.

MILITARY EDUCATION AT PORTSMOUTH.—The officers and non-commissioned officers of the 28th, 50th, and 82nd Regiments, will shortly be assembled together, for the purpose of being catechised and questioned on drills and details of the service, in the presence of Major-General Lord F. Fitz-clarence, commanding the district.

ORDNANCE WASTE OF MONEY AT CEYLON.—The stables at Colesberg, belonging to the Cape Mounted Rifles, and built by the Ordnance at an expense of £1000, have been sold for £40.

FEES TO STEWARDS.—A circular letter to commanding officers of regiments on this subject has lately been issued. The following is a copy:—

"Sir,—I am directed to acquaint you, for the guidance of all officers for whom passages may be ordered in the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's packets, that for the future no charge for stewards' fees will be made to individuals travelling by these steamers at the public expense.—(Signed) L. SULLIVAN.—War-office, October 23, 1850.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.—Captain Townsend, the barrack-master at Liverpool, has been appointed to succeed the late Sir H. Oakes as barrack-master at Londonderry, Lifford, Armagh, &c.

ROUTE TO THE PUNJAB BY THE INDUS.—It is said the Government intends to make use of the river Indus, and the route *via* Kurrachee, for the conveyance from this country of all European troops and stores to places beyond the Sutlej. By this arrangement, the danger and delay of the long march from Calcutta to the Punjab will be avoided, and nearly the whole of the journey will be performed by water.

HOLYHEAD.—THE "BANSHEE" STEAMER.—The *Banshee* mail packet, so celebrated for her rapid and successful voyages between Holyhead and Kingstown, in the performance of the Irish mail service, has been taken off the station. It is understood that she will be re-commissioned, and undergo a thorough inspection, preparatory to being placed on the mail duty in the Mediterranean.



SCENE FROM "SERVE HIM RIGHT," AT THE LYCEUM THEATRE.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

The accompanying Illustration gives one of the most entertaining scenes in the drama of "Serve Him Right"—indeed, the climax of the absurdity. The boor who comes a-wooing the housekeeper is here exhibited, making his reappearance on the wall in order to recover his boots and hat, which he had lost in his previous adventure. These important articles of wearing apparel are being substituted by others, while the suspicious husband stands aside with the originals on the end of a stick.

The whole situation is exceedingly amusing; and, indeed, when the previous circumstances are understood, calculated to excite uproarious mirth in the audience.

FRED HOLDERSWORTH; OR, LOVE AND PRIDE.

BY THOMAS MILLER,
AUTHOR OF "GIDEON GILES," "ROYSTON GOWER," "FAIR ROSAMOND,"
"LADY JANE GREY," &c., &c.

CHAPTER III.

"Do you know," said the laundress to her daughter on the following day, a little before Fred was expected to arrive, "I've been thinking the young gentleman that's taken our apartments is a poet, 'cause he talked so much like 'Hervey's Meditations amongst the Tombs' about the flowers; and yet he had rather too much money to be a poet, because I have heard that they are always poor. Yet he may be a bettermost sort of one, such as writes confessions and dying speeches, when anybody's been hanged. But what I go by most is his card. Why should he live at a literary institution, if he does not make books or something of that kind? But I dare say we shall ferret it out."

"He seems a very decent young gentleman," answered the daughter; "but from the way in which he talked about nature, and woods, and such-like lonely places, I should fancy he's been crossed in life."

"I shouldn't wonder if he has," answered the mother. "I couldn't help admiring how nicely his shirt fronts were got up. I wonder who does his washing? I did think of asking him, but I fancied it would seem as if one wanted to get the work away from those that did it."

"I am very glad you had so much thought, mother," replied the daughter. "I should think, if he were a poet, he would not have to be in the city every morning by ten o'clock, as he talked of doing. Besides, if you remember, that gentleman you washed for who used to give us the numbers of his work when they came out, 'as always at home writing. What a pretty tale that was! The 'Murderer of Primrose Valley!' It was so sweet and so shocking, that I used to sit and cry over it; and yet it wasn't natural, somehow, because the man that was so fond

of music and flowers would never have sat on that primrose-bed playing music all day to allure people into his cottage to murder them. He killed all the ladies he was in love with, and that was thirteen."

"He was a great brute, my dear," answered the mother; but whether she meant the author or the "Murderer of Primrose Valley," the daughter did not care to inquire. "I once knew a married woman that had the 'poetics,'" continued the mother, "and she used to sit with her head leaning on her hand and very dirty cap on, making rhymes; and I never saw such a house in my life. Bless you, when he came home to dinner, she had nothing ready for him but the rhymes she had made; nothing at all else cooked. The children rolled about the floor like little pigs. Sometimes she would sit all day with a novel in her hand and great holes in her stockings; and if anybody gave her a gentle hint about tidying her house up, or herself, or her children, she would talk your head off by trying to prove that nobody who had ever been clever had been clean, and go on so about the nine Muses—all sisters I believe she said they were—and I dare say not one of them ever got married, but sat rhyming from morning to night without washing themselves or mending their rags. Pretty 'poetics' they must have been!"

The daughter smiled at the picture her mother had drawn of the intellectual lady, and the nine unmarried Muses, and was about to make some remark, when the sound of a cab was heard outside, which in another moment pulled up at the garden-gate; so exclaiming "Here he is!" the mother and daughter hurried out to welcome their new lodger and help him in with his moveables.

Ladies are proverbial for the load of luggage they convey with them; but seldom was a single-lady seen with so top-heavv a cab as that which brought Fred to the Cottage of Content. First there was a large cage containing a parrot, which was a present from his uncle the officer; also a monkey; then there was a little dog, remarkable only for its smallness, and which seemed grown for the same purpose as the Chinese rear diminutive plants, aiming at nothing more than rendering them to the smallest possible size; this, with the kennel, was placed on the roof. Then a globe containing gold fish, two of which were shaken out and lost on the way. Next came his guitar, which he had just commenced learning to play; then his violin, on which he had had but one month's practice. What the next load was the cabman lifted off, no one but Fred himself knew, though he called it the model of a balloon, which was to go against the wind, could be raised or lowered in a moment, and was to become stationary in the air by turning a screw: this with his plans on paper was quite a load. Then came trunks and boxes, and more boxes filled with books; another cage containing two canaries, a flute and a large pile of music; six pairs of boots, several hat-cases, a gun and foils, boxing-gloves, a brace of pistols, which the laundress hoped were not loaded, two carpet-bags crammed to repletion, from one of which a flowered dressing gown peeped out. Tea and coffee, which he had purchased according to the laundress's wish, and which had come lose at the bottom of the basket, and got mixed with the soda powders, and a bottle of salad-oil that had broken, making, as the cabman said, "a sad mess, besides being a very serious loss to the young gent;" but Fred bore it all manfully and said there was plenty more where that came from.

Then there was something quite charming to Fred in the way the laundress's



daughter offered her assistance: in vain did he say that this, that, and the other were too heavy for her—she would insist upon helping him. Then there were nails to drive here, and hooks to hang there; the foils to be placed across, and the gun above them: and she handing him the nails, or holding the hammer, or looking up to him with her pretty face; then giving a stealthy glance at some book, and wondering if he had read "The Murderer of Primrose Valley;" or thinking what a deal of money all those things must have cost; or, when the ice was once broken, asking him all sorts of questions, to which he replied, that, "Angel;" or this, "My pretty goddess;" or the other, "My nymph of

Arcadia," is so-and-so; at which she smiled, and thought what a nice, funny young gentleman he was. Then she had to make him some tea; and was so sorry that what he had brought was spoilt, and was so afraid he would not like what they were in the habit of drinking: to which he replied, prussic acid would be welcome from her hand; then she said, she did not know what that was, but that her mother used prussian-blue for her clothes, and she supposed it was the same. After these, he brought out his drawing materials, and insisted upon making a sketch of Matilda, which, when he had finished, her mother said was "as like as two peas." It would have done for any doll, that looked as unlike

the "human face divine" as it is possible to make it. He would fain have taken out his guitar, and while Matilda sat in the garden-chair, have placed himself on the gravel walk, as he had seen a picture of Mary Queen of Scots and Rizzio, or somebody or another; but he remembered he was not able to play any single tune, though he thought that, in about six months, he might manage "Home, sweet home;" so, instead of enacting the part of musician, minstrel, or troubadour, he put on his Greek smoking-cap and dressing-gown, and went into the garden to smoke his meerschaum.

While he was wrapt in a delightful reverie, and picturing, in the fantastic form the smoke assumed, some resemblance to the graceful attitudes of the laundress's daughter—such as the curve of her arm, the bend of her neck, or the flowing of her tresses in the breeze—he heard a loud outcry at the end of the garden, and the words "Monkey! the monkey!" reached his ears. Master Jacko, not liking his new residence in the shed, had escaped, and having watched the actions of the laundress as he sat concealed in a tree, and paid particular attention to the way in which she took out the clothes-pegs, and then the clothes off the line, he—monkey-like—the moment her back was turned, commenced taking down the remainder. Balancing himself on the line, and holding on by one arm, he pulled out the clothes-pegs with the other, shoving such small articles as caps and collars under his arm, and allowing the larger things to fall: then looking at them as they lay on the ground, and jabbering and making his way to the next, or pausing a moment to swing himself, before proceeding further in his mischievous labour.

Fred laid down his pipe, and called to the monkey; the laundress exclaiming, "There goes my collar, and she's such a particular lady! and I declare if he is n't rolling the lace round him! and now he's ripped the border off that cap! What ever am I to say to the people when I take the things home? Oh dear, sir, do catch him by the tail." During the chase the daughter stood laughing at the monkey's antics; it was useless her mother saying "she ought to be ashamed of herself," her merry voice made all the garden ring again, while Jacko sprang from tree to tree, leaving some mysterious article to flutter here and there, and jabbering with all his might, as if he knew that he was out for the evening, and was resolved upon enjoying himself.

Fred at last got the monkey into one corner of the garden, and, after a long parley on both sides, he allowed himself to be captured. All the damage it had done he freely offered to pay for; but, upon examination, it was found that a few rincings and a few stiches would put all torights, and next day a joiner was to be sent for to erect a pole, and make Jacko as comfortable as possible during his stay at the Cottage of Content. If Matilda had not before won Fred's heart, she would have carried it off that night, through the manner in which she pacified her mother, and pleaded for the poor monkey, by begging of them not to hurt it as "it knew no better." There was something so open, sincere, kind, and artless, in this beautiful girl's every action and word, that no one could have been in her society long without admiring her, were it only for the sweet good-nature which beamed out through her prepossessing countenance. She affected not to be more than she was, and such sincerity was calculated to make an impression on a much wiser man than we fear Fred Holdersworth will ever be. There was nothing forward or impudent about her manner, but a natural flow of happy spirits, which ran riot through her innocent heart, and made her merry as a bird that sings only for its own delight. Nothing had, perhaps, ever troubled her in her life, beyond choosing the colour of a dress or arguing about the prettiest ribbon for a new bonnet. The heaviest sin on her soul was coveting a new shawl, the pattern of which chanced to strike her fancy while looking into some shop window.

We must suppose a few days to have passed away, and consider how confined Fred had been to the office, and that, except his cousin and aunt, he had seen but little of women, beyond a casual interview at some party, where all was form and ceremony, then we shall not wonder that he so soon fell in love with the laundress's daughter, and began to make it known to her in a peculiar way of his own, and such as he considered both delicate and gentlemanly. It was after supper, in the garden, and in the moonlight of a July evening as ever silvered over the sleeping earth, that the laundress was nodding in her chair, while Fred and Matilda were in the garden, admiring the moon, when he thus commenced: "Are you not very fond of the country—especially of this tranquil cottage, that seems like the abode of peace—a spot in which angels themselves might dwell."

"I like it very well, but it is dreary it winter," she replied.

"Dreary! it ought never to be dreary," said Fred, now helped to a thought, and, considering the little practice he had had, making tolerable good use of it. "Would nothing make it cheerful to you all the year round?" He tried to look deuced sentimental as he put the last question, and he placed his forefinger gently on her arm.

"We have generally had the lady with us in the summer," answered Matilda; "days are long then, and there are more people out; while on a winter's night it is but seldom we hear a soul stirring here, excepting ourselves, after dark. That makes it very lonely."

This drove Fred further out to sea than before—there was nothing to the point in it. So, looking up at the moon, he exclaimed, "How very beautiful! I could live and die in the embrace of nature." Then, thinking, very probably, that it was no use making two bites at a cherry, he added, "I could end my days here in happiness and contentment, if I knew there was but one fond heart to cling to me—without that life is a solitude."

"Deary me," thought Matilda, "he must have been terribly disappointed in love, to talk as he does. I hope he is not so bad as the murderer of Primrose Valley." She then said aloud, "I'm sure, while you stay here, we shall do everything we can to make you comfortable."

"Comfort is a cold word—a cold word," said Fred, rather liking the sound, and thinking the repetition somewhat effective. Then, placing one hand in his vest, and again looking at the moon, he added, "I came here in search of contentment, hoping to spend a few weeks in peace and quietness—to glide away in forgetfulness, like yonder bright orb, which seems to sleep unconscious of the toil and tumult of the busy city, in which I am a slave. I have found misery or happiness, and it rests with you, angel, to decide which."

"Rests with me!" exclaimed Matilda; "then I'm sure you'll be happy. I'll feed the birds when you are away, and look after the dog, the monkey, and the gold-fish; so don't let the thoughts of these make you unhappy while you're absent." What a strange young man he is," thought she; "I wonder if there's anything in the moonlight that affects people, as they say there is."

"Happy will they be," said Fred, "to have one so kind to attend upon them; would that I were a bird, a dog, a monkey, or a fish, I could then look on you without feeling that love which your beauty has already awakened."

"Bless my soul," thought Matilda, "this is too quick to last. He thinks I'm a silly girl, and so making fun of me." She then said, "You are disposed to be very funny to-night, sir; and I suppose would have said the same to any one else, if they had been here. As my mother says, young men will talk nonsense if young girls are foolish enough to listen to them. Shall I leave you to fasten the door, or stay until you have gone in? My mother, I know, is waiting to go to bed."

"I will know my doom before I sleep," said Fred, sinking on the ground with one knee, and seizing her hand before she was aware of it, then exclaiming, "My happiness rests on your lips! I love you! I have loved you from the first moment I saw you, and, unless you consent to be my wife, my hours in this thorny wilderness are numbered."

"What a strange gentleman you are," said the laughing girl, "that's just the way the man did at the theatre, when I saw the 'Perjured Vow'; or, the Thundering Perverter of the Truth." He talked of the thorny wilderness and darksome caves, as if any body believed him. I'm sure you'll get cold, sir if you don't get up, for the dew's falling, and the garden walks are damp. Leave go of my hand, please, I think I heard mother calling."

"Never will I rise from this earth again!" exclaimed Fred, now dropping the other knee, "until you promise to make me happy! Beautiful creature! adorable angel! Destiny has so ordained it; the Fates have so willed it, that my life will for ever be a load of misery unless it is linked to yours. Oh, say that you love me, and I shall die happy!"

"I wouldn't tell a story for all the gold in the Indies," answered Matilda; "so don't ask me. I'm sure mother would be very angry if she knew I were here listening to such nonsense. Now do get up, that's a good young gentleman, else you'll be having the rheumatics. I'm sure I'll do all I can to make you happy, and so will mother. Don't talk of dying; it makes me quite melancholy, that it does."

"By you eternal moon, that now looks down upon us; by yonder bright stars which are witnesses of these my holy vows; by—"

"Come, come, young gentleman! what! you're beginning your games already—pretending to make love to my daughter?" said the mother, who, roused by Fred's voice, had come out of the cottage. "If you must have any play-acting nonsense, come in-doors to it. I suppose you're calling yourself Romeo, and my daughter Juliet. Ah! I once saw it a many years ago, and a very prettily-worded thing it was. Come, Tilley—come in. I'm sure he's made you quite fun enough for one night." And, re-entering the cottage with her daughter, she left Fred with his arms folded, and just in the act of commencing an open avowal of his love—to deliver his speech to the moon.

(To be continued.)

REEFING TOPSAILS FROM THE DECK.—This most ingenious contrivance has been fitted on board one of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's vessels, the *Iberia*, and found to answer admirably. The sail reefs itself, and from the time the yard is lowered, it is close-reefed in two seconds. The reefs may be again shaken out, and the topsail at the masthead, in 20 seconds. In nautical affairs this contrivance is one of the wonders of the age, and must be rapidly brought into general use. The invention is not expensive, because the present sails and topsail yards can easily be altered, at an expense not exceeding £15 per yard and sail. The inventor, Mr. H. D. P. Cunningham, R.N., late secretary to Admiral Moresby, has taken out a patent; and we have no doubt he will be amply repaid for the time and trouble he has bestowed. It is well known to officers that many a reef is kept in during the night, and in consequence the vessel's progress is retarded, on account of a disinclination to send men aloft, more particularly if the weather be wet. With this admirable contrivance sail can be taken in, and again made, in a short space of time, without sending a man aloft. The invention is of more importance to the commercial marine than to the Royal Navy; but, of course, it is equally applicable to both, and must manifestly save much anxiety, and do away with the risk of losing men off the yards when reefers in bad weather, more particularly in frosty weather, off Cape Horn, &c.

Two hundred glaziers have commenced operations on the building in Hyde Park. The glass used is half an inch in thickness, and is brought to the ground cut the exact size required, so that a moment is lost; and the rapidity is so great, that each man can glaze 64 feet daily.

SONGS AND HYMNS OF LIFE.—No. III.

I HEARD the language of the trees,
In the noons of the early summer;
As the leaves were moved like rippling seas
By the wind—a constant comer.
It came and it went at its wanton will;
And evermore loved to dally,
With branch and flower, from the cope of the hill
To the warm depths of the valley.
The sunlight glow'd; the waters flow'd;
The birds their music chanted,
And the words of the trees on my senses fell—
By a spirit of Beauty haunted:—
Said each to each, in mystic speech:—
"The skies our branches nourish;—
The world is good,—the world is fair,—
Let us enjoy and flourish!"
Again I heard the steadfast trees;
The wintry winds were blowing;
There seem'd a roar as of stormy seas,
And of ships to the depths down-going.
And ever a moan through the woods was blown,
As the branches snap'd asunder,
And the long boughs swung like the frantic arms
Of a crowd in affright and wonder.
Heavily rattled the driving hail;
And storm and flood combining,
Laid bare the roots of mighty oaks
Under the shingle twining.
Said tree to tree, "These tempests free
Our sap and strength shall nourish;
Though the world be hard—though the world be cold—
We can endure and flourish!"—CHARLES MACKAY.

MUSIC.

THE GRAND NATIONAL CONCERTS.

The appearance of Mr. Sims Reeves has materially strengthened the vocal department, which, up to his arrival, rested mainly on the attractive qualities of Mdlle. Angri. This popular tenor was received, last Saturday night, with the greatest enthusiasm; and he has sung every evening since, with his usual vigour, in various schools, from the simple ballad to the grandly developed *scena* of the operatic composer. An air, "The dream is over"—the words by Shirley Brooks, and the music by a young lady, a pupil of Molique, who is known under the name of Angelina—has found favour with the audiences. Mr. Sims Reeves's singing ensuring for the composition—which is not ungraceful—an encore. As yet, there have been no attempts to combine the talents of the singers engaged at these concerts in concerted pieces, but it may be presumed that the forthcoming new serenatas will effect that end. The production of the great symphonies and overtures might be more active; the selections are sparing, and not sufficiently varied; every night's experience proves that the directors may safely play the high game with their vast orchestral resources. Beethoven's septett in E flat, Op. 20, for violin (Sainton), alto (Hill), violoncello (Patti), clarinet (Franc), bassoon (Baumann), horn (Steglich), and double bass (Anglois), was performed on Wednesday night; and Miss Goddard, who is deservedly a prodigious favourite, played, with the accomplished violinist Sainton, a duo concertante on themes from Meyerbeer's "Huguenots." In the dance music there has been a polka, the "Grand National," by the composer of the "Agnes" polka; and a "Galop des Papillons," by Captain Lee Carter, besides more of Labitzky's pretty productions; but why not introduce the *ne plus ultra* of dance inspiration, in the works of Lanner and Strauss?

The celebrated Berlin Chapel Royal Chorus, with their *kapellmeister*, Herr Neidhardt, have arrived in town, and were to appear last night (Friday).

MUSIC IN BRIGHTON.—There have been many musical entertainments of a superior order recently. Juillié and his band have been performing at the Town-hall. Koenig on the cornet-à-piston, Pratten on the flute, Herr Sommer on the saxophone, and M. Collinet on the flageolet, were the chief soloists.—The Musical Festival for the performance of Mendelssohn's "Elijah" took place at the Town-hall, on the 23rd ult., conducted by Mr. Bond with much ability. Mrs. Bond sang the principal soprano pieces artistically, adhering conscientiously to the composer's text. Miss Dolby, Mr. T. Williams (in place of Mr. Lockey, who had a cold), and Herr Forner sang the contralto, tenor, and bass parts. It was the first time this oratorio had been heard in Brighton, and it produced a great impression on a most numerous and fashionable assemblage. Mr. Boardman was organist, and Mr. Willy leader of the band.—Amongst the *matinées* have been those of M. Edouard de Paris, a pianist, assisted by Miss Bassano, Signor Marchesi, M. Levy, and Mr. Ap Thomas, and Mdlle. Speyer, a *pianiste*.—Mr. and Madame Oury will resume their Musical Unions in the course of this month, aided by Sainton, H. Cooper, Signor Piatti, &c.—Miss C. Salaman, the pianist, and Mr. Blagrove, with Miss Andrews as vocalist, gave their first Chamber Concert last Tuesday night, which was well attended, and the selections much applauded. The Atheneum Sacred and Secular Concerts will take place on the 4th and 5th inst., for which Miss Thornton, Miss Williams, Messrs. Lockey, Land, Hobbs, Machin, Phillips, and Messrs. Guttridge and E. Lane as conductors, are engaged.

MUSICAL EVENTS.—The Shapcott family gave a concert at the Music Hall, Store-street, on Wednesday, to display their talents on the sax-horn.—On Monday, Mr. Banks, and on Wednesday, Mr. Sharp, had evening concerts, at the National Hall, Holborn.—Mr. Carte delivered a lecture on "Instrumental Music," at the Marylebone Institution, last Monday.—Mr. John Parry has given his entertainment this week at Plymouth, Torquay, Totnes, and Teignmouth. Next Monday he will be at Exeter.—The *New York Herald* announces the marriage of Vincent Wallace, the composer and pianist, at Boston, with Mdlle. Hélène Stoépel, the *pianiste*. Mr. Wallace, after giving concerts with his wife and his sister, the vocalist, was to leave the United States for London on his way to Berlin, to produce his new opera, "Lorely."—M. dame Bishop and Bochsa had taken Tripler Hall, in New York, for concerts, on the alternate nights of Jenny Lind.—Mdlle. Parodi was to appear with Maretzki's Italian Opera company, in New York, at the end of October.—The new Royal Italian Opera-House in Madrid, L'Oriente, was to be opened with Donizetti's "Favorita." *Leonora* by Albini, who was also to sing *Fidès* in the "Prophète"; Madame Frezzolini was to appear as *Valentina* in the "Huguenots," with Formes as *Marcel*. The decorations of the Royal box in the Orientes are described as gorgeous.—Balfe's "Gitan" ("Bohemian Girl") was produced at Berlin on the 15th ult., at the Theatre Royal, where a new opera by Flotow, "The Grand Duchess," was in rehearsal.—There are two Italian Opera-Houses at this time in Brussels, one at the Cirque, and the other at the Galeries.—The reception of Spontini, the celebrated composer, at Jesi, in the Papal States, was attended with almost Royal honours. He was received by the Cardinal Bishop in state, serenaded, and the town was illuminated. Spontini was born in 1778; his great works are "La Vestale" and "Fernand Cortez," produced, in 1807 and 1809, at the Parisian Grand Opera.—Meyerbeer's "Prophète" was represented in Paris for the 91st time last Monday.—*Fidès* by Albini, who had only one more performance to give prior to her departure for Madrid, and then Viardot was to return, in her original creation of *Fidès*.—The Liverpool Philharmonic Society will perform Mr. C. Horsley's new oratorio, "David," on the 12th inst.—The opera by Mr. Mitchell, the blind musician, which was produced with such success at the Grand Ducal Theatre in Brunswick, will be the first novelty of the English Opera Commonwealth at the Soho Theatre.—Mr. Charles Romer, the tenor, is engaged at Edinburgh.—Mr. John Cohan, the pianist and composer, a pupil of Ries, died at Liverpool a few days since.—Miss Catherine Hayes has appeared, with great success, at the Dublin Theatre Royal, as *Lucrezia Borgia*; Madame Macfarren was *Orsini*; Bordas, *Gennaro*; and Herr Mengis, *Alfonso*. On Tuesday, Miss C. Hayes played *Norma* to the *Adalgisa* of Madame Macfarren, *Pollio* of Bordas, and *Oroeso* of Faltoni.—Mdlle. Nau, Mr. Borrani, and Mr. Travers have been singing, with great success, in Manchester, in Macfarren's opera of "Charles II."—Signor Ronconi, after completing his engagement at Madrid, has returned to Paris, to open the Italian Opera season. He is opposed by the decree of revocation of the Minister of the Interior; but he intends to appeal to the National Assembly, which voted him a sum of 60,000 francs last session.

THE GREAT EUROPEAN ORGAN.—We have received a long communication on the subject of our article under this head last week. We are quite ready to correct any errors as to matters of fact, but as to opinion we cannot accept the criticism of organ builders. We stated distinctly that it is very difficult to establish *supremacy* for any particular instrument, as each organ, whether at home or abroad, has its speciality; we, therefore, did not underrate the York and Birmingham instruments, but placed them on the same category as the famed Continental organs. What we did urge was that the beauty of an organ does not depend on the precise number of its stops and pipes. We do not require Dr. Burney's criticism of the Haarlem organ, being well acquainted with the instrument. There is no more vexed question in music, than that of the quality of organs; and our Correspondent is mistaken if he calls the Boston organ a "toy," because it has not the colossal proportions of York. It is declared that considerable additions have been made to the York organ, and that it now contains 8000 pipes. The returns as to the comparative sizes of organs, compared with that of York, are not correct: for instance, Birmingham is stated to have 60 stops, it has 78; the Freyburg is understated, &c.; but the size of an instrument is not the criterion of its tone. To the vast amelioration in organ-building in this country, and to our present capability to compete with the Continental constructors, we bear willing testimony; and we hope the new organ to be built in St. George's Hall, Liverpool, will at once establish our supremacy.

Mr. William Nicol, of Liverpool, has resigned the office of alderman, and paid the penalty of £50.

THE THEATRES.

HAYMARKET.

Mr. Selby has made a statement relative to "The Husband of my Heart," and its French original, the *vandeville* called "Duchesse et Poissarde," which is not, it seems, the same piece as that on which "The Pride of the Market," at the Lyceum, was founded; the original of which is called "La Bouquetière du Marché des Innocents." Probably, both French pieces have the same original. At any rate, that at this theatre has done good service, in perfectly demonstrating the talent and ability of Miss Reynolds for characters of elevated sentiment and strong moral feeling.

The farce of "My Friend in the Straps" is an adaptation of the French *vandeville*, "Morovée." The pretended groom is turned into an Irishman, Mr. O'Blarney, performed by Mr. Hudson with great richness of effect, who is opposed to a Yorkshireman in the person of a domestic, *Grumpy* (Mr. Rogers). Mr. Bland also performs the part of the irascible East Indian husband, *Major Capsicum*, to admiration.

On Monday, Mr. Macready having recovered from his indisposition, returned to this stage, and, by the vigour with which he supported the difficult character of *Macbeth*, evinced that he still possesses all his wonted energy. We have before stated our opinion of the view which Mr. Macready takes of the character of the noble Thane, whose character for worth is sacrificed by the committal of an ambitious murder, and therefore need not now dwell on it further. As to the power of the execution there can be no question. The life and vigour of the picture are everywhere manifested; and throughout a metaphysical acumen is displayed, which, the conception of the character being assumed, testifies to the actor's intelligence. The murder and banquet scenes are cardinal examples of this; to which should be added the wonderful desperation shown in the final and terrible conflict with *Macduff*.

The appearance of Mr. Davenport, in the last-named character, is an event of considerable interest. He was enthusiastically received, and acted the character with intelligence and great power. In the pathetic scene with *Malcolm* and *Rosse*, Mr. Davenport rose to a degree of mastery for which even his admirers could not have been prepared. His acting was first-rate, and his elocution admirable. Full of energy, point, and fire, also, was the manner in which he called *Macbeth* to combat, and sustained the terrible encounter, both of word and deed. No doubt henceforth can be entertained, that, as an actor, Mr. Davenport is possessed of extraordinary powers.

We must not omit noticing Mrs. Warner's *Lady Macbeth*, which, on this occasion, she performed with unworded elaboration and care. The early scenes were powerfully sustained. In the banquet scene she wanted breadth; and in the sombre one was deficient in the spirituality with which Miss Glyn has made us acquainted; but both were, nevertheless, highly meritorious, both as respects purpose and execution, though less limited in their scope than that of the rival *artiste* to whom allusion has been made.

On Tuesday, a new farce, entitled the "Irish Diamond," introduced Mr. Hudson in an exceedingly broad Irishman, a low Hibernian rapparee returned from California in rags, but his dirty shirt front ornamented with a large but worthless brilliant. On the strength of this, supposed to be a diamond, he gets finely feasted by his nephew and the friends of the latter, who, of course, are disappointed. The piece, though funny enough, and well acted,

THE LATE JEWEL ROBBERY IN THE STRAND.

On Saturday last, at the Bow-street Police-court, Daniel John Shaw, a boot and shoemaker; James Badcock, also a boot and shoemaker; Eliza Shaw, wife of the first-named prisoner; John Gardiner, a well-known cracksman; Mary Ann Cheruneau, who passed as his wife; George Buncher, another notorious cracksman; and Mary Ann Buncher, his wife, were placed at the bar, with Charles Clinton, an errand-boy, charged with being concerned in stealing a quantity of plate and jewellery, value about £2000, from the shop of Messrs. Williams and Clapham, 13 and 14, Strand, on Monday night week.

The greater part of the circumstances connected with the robbery have been already fully detailed.

Inspector Lund, of the detective force, having produced a voluntary statement, in writing, made by the prisoner Clinton, said, that, in consequence of information he had received, he went to the house of the prosecutors, on Friday afternoon, after the hearing of the charge against Kelly, the porter, at this court, where he had a conversation with Clinton, in the Craven Hotel, at the rear of the premises; and, having told him of circumstances that he had very recently collected, he stood for a few minutes without uttering a word, and then said, "What Badcock said about my meeting him on Saturday I think false. I hardly know what to say, but the best way is to confess to it. I was to meet the party. I don't know who they are, or where they lived. Mr. Shaw was certainly implicated in it. He told me that they were to meet on Hungerford Bridge. I met him a fortnight ago, for the first time, for the purpose of the robbery at the place on Saturday evening, and then arranged to meet them on Monday, to let them in. I did so, and admitted two men. Shortly after I left the shop. I admitted them before Kelly, the porter, came in, and that was the way it was effected (the robbery, I mean). Charles Kelly was innocent of it, and I said nothing to implicate him at the examination. One of the men was under the counter, and the other under the mats. I got the impression of the keys, and gave them to the two men. I met the men on the bridge, and they knew me. The first one of the men was introduced to me by Shaw. I met them in Villiers-street. Mrs. Shaw told me she had seen her husband in the City the last time. The last time I saw Shaw was Saturday week. I told Badcock it was coming off on Saturday night—I mean the robbery. Badcock was to have a share in the produce. They were to meet me some night going home, and they were to give me something, how much I don't know. I have not seen Badcock since the robbery. I cannot describe the men, but should know them again. They are about five feet seven high, respectably dressed in dark clothes. Of course, I hope that Kelly will at once be set at liberty." Upon which witness conveyed him to the station-house. On leaving the station, witness proceeded to a public-house over the water, where he apprehended the prisoner Badcock, who said he knew nothing of the charge, and remained silent "Yes." He told me that he had been bitten by a dog, and he shewed me his hand, which was bleeding very much. I told him there was a pump close by, at which he could wash it; and while I was speaking to him, another man came by bleeding from the head, and without a hat. He got into the cab, and ordered me to drive to the Strand.

Mr. Broughton: Did he and the other man who went to the pump speak?—Witness: They did not, your worship; and I had no reason to think that they knew each other. While going along Albany-street, the man whom I was driving said he felt faint, and asked to ride outside. He alighted, saying that he would walk on, which he did; and soon afterwards, hearing another cab behind, he got in again, saying, "Drive me as quick as you can to Waterloo-bridge." He had no hat on, and I asked him what had become of his hat, but he made me no answer. I set him down close to the bridge, and demanded 2s. 4d. as my fare, but he gave me only 6d. I was at that moment hailed by a lady and gentleman, who got into the vehicle, and I at the time objected to take them, not liking to do so until I had found out where the man whom I had brought to the bridge lived, as he was lying down bleeding; but I was obliged to carry the fare I have spoken of, or run the risk of being summoned and fined for refusing to do so.

Mr. Broughton: Did he tell you how it was he had no hat?—Witness: No, sir; but on the road to the bridge he expressed a wish to go down to the Strand by some by-street.

Mason: I think, sir, that I shall be able to bring forward one who was at Gloucester-gate, and who will give important evidence upon a future occasion.

Mr. Broughton (to Jones): Since the burglary have you been in the habit of seeing the two prisoners, Mahon and Robinson, in the George public-house? Jones: No, sir. I have missed them ever since. Before Mr. Holford's affair took place, I saw them there almost daily.

Mr. Joseph, surgeon, Great Marylebone-street, examined the hands of Mahon. Upon the left one there had been a cut, now nearly healed; and below the right thumb was a blue mark and an indentation, as if made by a spent shot. He (Mr. Joseph) did not consider that a shot had entered the flesh.

Other evidence was gone into, from which it appeared that while the prisoners were being conveyed from Featherstone-street station-house to the Albany-street station, in a cab, Robinson, in allusion to the burglary, said, "That's not my racket, it's one scale higher than my doing." Mahon, on the road, said nothing.

A hat, produced on a former occasion, was now submitted by Dredge, 31 D. It had in it numerous stains of blood and shot holes in the crown, as also through the sides.

Mr. Broughton: Where did you find this hat?—Witness: At a short distance from the house, under a bush at which Mr. Paul fired, and where he thought that the man he had shot was lying dead.

Mr. Broughton remanded the whole of the prisoners for re-examination on Monday next.

Denham was under examination there, and he seemed to be greatly interested in the proceedings, as if he were keeping a particular watch upon a case affecting a most intimate friend. With respect to Robinson, he had seen him in thieves' company, but could not say that he had been in custody before. Mahon had been sentenced, in February, 1849, to three months' hard labour for having a number of skeleton keys in his possession, of which he could not give a satisfactory account. His right name was James Hollindale. Had often seen him since that period, and generally as an associate of thieves at the George public-house. Had not seen him there lately; it was an unusual thing for him to be missed there for several nights together.

Jones, 250 M, said, from information which I and my brother officer received, we went to a beer-shop in a back street leading out of the Kingsland-road, and Barry told Mahon that he must consider himself in custody; and I presently returned to the beer-shop, close to which I met Robinson, who, on being told what he was charged with, said, "I have nothing to do with other people's doings, and if other people do anything wrong, that's no affair of mine." Knew Mahon well. When we reached the Featherstone-street station-house, Mahon, who was there, said, upon seeing Robinson brought in, "You have no business to bring that man here; he knows nothing about it." He kept on saying that he was innocent.

Superintendent Haynes (to Barry): Have you examined the hands of the prisoner Mahon?—Barry: I have. His left hand was cut in the palm, and on the lower part of his right thumb was a mark, as if a shot had penetrated it.

Henry Locock, cabman, badge 5417, was next called, and said: At about half-past one, or twenty minutes to two, on the morning of this day fortnight, I had just put down a job at the York and Albany tavern, when the prisoner Mahon came up to me, and I asked him if he wanted a cab, to which he replied "Yes." He told me that he had been bitten by a dog, and he shewed me his hand, which was bleeding very much. I told him there was a pump close by, at which he could wash it; and while I was speaking to him, another man came by bleeding from the head, and without a hat. He got into the cab, and ordered me to drive to the Strand.

Mr. Broughton: Did he and the other man who went to the pump speak?—Witness: They did not, your worship; and I had no reason to think that they knew each other. While going along Albany-street, the man whom I was driving said he felt faint, and asked to ride outside. He alighted, saying that he would walk on, which he did; and soon afterwards, hearing another cab behind, he got in again, saying, "Drive me as quick as you can to Waterloo-bridge." He had no hat on, and I asked him what had become of his hat, but he made me no answer. I set him down close to the bridge, and demanded 2s. 4d. as my fare, but he gave me only 6d. I was at that moment hailed by a lady and gentleman, who got into the vehicle, and I at the time objected to take them, not liking to do so until I had found out where the man whom I had brought to the bridge lived, as he was lying down bleeding; but I was obliged to carry the fare I have spoken of, or run the risk of being summoned and fined for refusing to do so.

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Mr. Broughton remanded the whole of the prisoners for re-examination on Monday next.

CONFESSION OF ONE OF THE BURGLARS.

On Tuesday, another of the presumed guilty parties was brought before Mr. Broughton at the Marylebone Police-office. He is the person supposed to have been shot by Paul, the butler. His name is John Mitchell, and he is described as a labourer living at 23, Little Surrey-street, Blackfriars. He is about five feet six inches high, of sallow complexion, and was attired in a rough coat, corduroy trowsers, and boots. His left arm was in a sling; he seemed weak and faint, and being scarcely able to stand, he was told by the magistrate to sit during the proceedings. There was a mark on his left cheek, and he appeared to have sustained serious injury upon some parts of his body. The hat, perforated with shot, and which, *ab initio*, has formed an important feature in the case, was produced, and Mitchell, the gaoler, put it upon the prisoner's head, to see if it would fit him, as did also Lockerby, 180 S, when the prisoner said, "It's of no use trying it on any more, for I know it fits me."

Henry Locock, the cabman, who gave such important evidence on the previous day, was examined; and, in reply to Mr. Broughton, who asked him to observe the prisoner well, and say if he knew him, said: He is the man—and I can swear it—who got into my cab, and ordered me to drive him to the Strand.

Mr. Broughton: When he so ordered you to drive him, had he a hat on at the time?—Witness: He had not, sir.

Mr. Broughton: Was he bleeding?—Witness: Yes, blood was running down his face, and it appeared to me that it came from wounds in his head.

Mr. Broughton: Was he sober?—Witness: I think he was; he seemed very weak and fatigued.

Mr. Broughton: Did you ask him what had become of his hat?—Witness: No, sir.

Mr. Broughton: Are you quite sure of that?—Witness: Yes, sir.

Mr. Broughton (to the prisoner): Have you anything to ask of this witness?—Prisoner: No; I don't deny that I am the man, for I'm guilty. But the cabman has sworn falsely: it was not his cab that I rode in, and I know nothing about him. However, although he has sworn what is not true, I say that I am guilty.

Evidence given by the police established the facts of the prisoner being the associate of thieves in Kent and London; of his being the companion of the other prisoners in custody; of his frequenting the "George," Lombard-street, Mint, Borough; and of his having been absent from this place of resort since the burglary.

Sergeant Barry detailed the circumstances of his capture. He said:—At twelve o'clock last night, at 23, Little Surrey-street, Friar-street, Blackfriars-road, and Sergeant Brenford went together in plain clothes, in consequence of information which we had received, and in the first floor back room we found the prisoner sitting up in his bed; a female at the time was poulticing his wounds. I told him he must consider himself in custody for the burglary at Mr. Holford's, and that we must take him away with us upon the charge.

Mr. Broughton: Did he say anything to that?—Witness: Yes; he said, "Very well, I'll go." He seemed extremely ill, and asked me to hand a bottle to him which was on a chest of drawers close by. I did so, and poured out, at his request, two glasses of port wine, which he drank.

Mr. Broughton: Did he go quietly to the station-house with you?—Witness: He did. At the station-house a doctor was called to look at his wounds, and he received every attention. He had wounds on the back part of his head, his ears, and other parts of his person; and he told me some shots were coming from under his tongue. He also told me that he had shot in his fingers.

Mr. Broughton: Do you wish to ask anything of this witness?—Prisoner: No, your worship.

Sergeant Brenford, 12 M, observed, on arresting him, he begged me to tell him who his "kind friend" was (meaning, of course, the party who had given such information as led to his apprehension).

Other evidence corroborative of that which had been previously gone into was given, and the prisoner was remanded till Monday next, upon which day he will be brought up with the other three who already stand committed. He was removed to the House of Detention, to be placed in the infirmary of the prison.

The prisoners were then removed from the bar, with the exception of Eliza Shaw, against whom the inspector said he could produce no further evidence, and she was discharged.

On Wednesday, the prisoners, together with Kelly, the porter of Messrs. Williams and Clapham's establishment, who was the first party taken into custody on suspicion, were again brought up at the police-office, when a lengthened examination was entered into, chiefly with the view of connecting Kelly with the robbery; but nothing material in that respect was elicited.

Mr. Henry (the magistrate) said that, had he been present at the other examinations, he should have been better in possession of the evidence, so far as it bore upon Kelly, and directed that part of the evidence respecting the conduct of Kelly on the arrival of the police to be read, from which it appeared that he had omitted to fasten the bolt on the glass door, and that the robbery might have been committed from within; in addition to which, he said to the police, "You will look after the others," and being asked what he meant, he replied, "Why, you know there are others."

Mr. Gilham, who appeared for Kelly, said such might be the most natural way for a man to act in Kelly's situation, and his taking a small portion of brandy, he being a very nervous man, added nothing to the weight of evidence against him; besides which, the boy, in his confession, repeatedly exonerated his client, which he never attempted as regarded the other prisoners, with whom it was known he was connected: nor could there be anything extraordinary attached to the supper or the persons entertained at it, all being friends, and bearing respectable characters.

Mr. Henry: You may cross-examine the inspector as to the exact words he used at the former examination.

Mr. Gilham requested that the exact words should be repeated.—The Inspector said: "I hope you will look after the parties suspected," were the words he made use of as they were leaving the shop.

Mr. Gilham: At which time he was in custody?—Inspector: Yes; he was then my prisoner.

Mr. Gilham: Was there anything about Clinton being suspected?—Inspector: Not a word about him or the other prisoners; but he said, before we left the house, that he was perfectly innocent; and, although there was a long conversation, the prisoner never alluded to the probability of the robbery being committed from within.

Kelly was then admitted to bail, himself in £200, and two sureties of £100 each, one of whom was his employer for several years, to attend in a week.

The other prisoners were remanded.

THE RECENT BURGLARY AT THE REGENT'S-PARK.

On Monday, William Dyson, who had been remanded by Mr. Broughton on the charge of having been concerned with others in burglariously breaking and entering the premises of James Holford, Esq., Holford House, Regent's-park, at an early hour of the morning of Sunday, the 13th ult., was again brought up at the Marylebone Police-office, together with two other men who had been apprehended since the last examination. The names which they gave were James Mahon, *alias* Hollindale, and William Robinson.

Mahan, in addition to the name of Hollindale, was known also by that of Hanbury, and Robinson was generally known by the appellation of "Butcher Bill."

Mr. Broughton (to the prisoners): You are charged with having burglariously entered the premises of James Holford, Esq., Regent's-park, and carried away an ornamental and other articles. It will be necessary to have the evidence of Mr. Paul, the butler, as there are two fresh prisoners, to show that a burglary has been committed.

Mr. Paul accordingly reiterated the particulars of his former statement, affording satisfactory proof of the burglary, and the part which he and the rest of the servants, under his direction, took in endeavouring to capture the robbers.

The following evidence was then taken.

Henry Barry, 455 A, attached as sergeant to the M division (Southwark) stated that on Sunday night, the 13th ult., at ten o'clock, accompanied by Jones, 250 M, both being in plain clothes, he visited the George public-house in Lombard-street, near the Mint, in the Borough, and saw the three prisoners in the tap-room together; knew Dyson, who lived in a house in Martin-street; had apprehended a lodger of his some time ago of the name of Denham, for an attack upon Mr. Cureton, in Aldersgate-street, and he was to be tried that day at the Old Bailey. The prisoner Dyson attended at the Mansion House while

Denham was under examination there, and he seemed to be greatly interested in the proceedings, as if he were keeping a particular watch upon a case affecting a most intimate friend. With respect to Robinson, he had seen him in thieves' company, but could not say that he had been in custody before. Mahon had been sentenced, in February, 1849, to three months' hard labour for having a number of skeleton keys in his possession, of which he could not give a satisfactory account. His right name was James Hollindale. Had often seen him since that period, and generally as an associate of thieves at the George public-house. Had not seen him there lately; it was an unusual thing for him to be missed there for several nights together.

Having arisen from the account having been *bullish*. Mexican advanced after the adjustment of the account to 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 32 $\frac{1}{2}$. The market closed, however, duly, prices being for Brazilian Bonds, 90 $\frac{1}{2}$; Buenos Ayres Bonds, Six per Cent., 57 $\frac{1}{2}$; Mexican, Five per Cent., 1846, ex Jan. Coupons, 31 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, Account, 32 $\frac{1}{2}$; Peruvian Bonds, Four-and-a-Half per Cent., 80 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, Deferred, 36 $\frac{1}{2}$; Russian Bonds, Four-and-a-Half per Cent., 97; Spanish, Three per Cent., 39 $\frac{1}{2}$; Belgian, Four-and-a-Half per Cent., 90 $\frac{1}{2}$; Dutch, Two-and-a-Half per Cent., 51 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, Four per Cent., 88 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Shares have been heavy during the week, the approaching Account influencing prices. It turned out rather *bullish* in its tendency, and a consequent decline has occurred in a few lines. Great Westerns, it will be seen, have receded to the greatest extent, in consequence of the falling off in the traffic. At the close of the last official quotations stood as follows:—Aberdeen, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, Pref., 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ dis; Buckinghamshire, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$; Caledonian, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$; Chester and Holyhead, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$; Eastern Counties, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, New Preference, Six per Cent., 11 $\frac{1}{2}$; Eastern Union, Class B and C, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$; East Lancashire, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 25 $\frac{1}{2}$; Great Northern, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, One Half, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, Six per Cent., 9 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, Five per Cent., Preference, 12; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 35 $\frac{1}{2}$; Great Western, 69 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, New, £17, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$; Lancaster and Carlisle, Thirds, 34 p; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 45 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, Fifths, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; London and Blackwall, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 53 $\frac{1}{2}$; London and Greenwich, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$; London and North-Western, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, New

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